

U.S. Offers Help in Containing Libya

Officials Assail Tripoli and Promise to Back Its Opponents

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has declared that the United States will support all African states that want to resist intervention from Libya.

The administration, like many others in the world, is deeply concerned about Libya's interventionism in Africa, and in particular, the presence of Libyan troops in Chad, Mr. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said Tuesday at a foreign-policy conference at the State Department.

He said that although Libya is an African state and that an African problem, the Reagan administration was "determined to be supportive of those states that wish to resist what Libya has done in Chad."

"We don't take lightly our commitment to support African people's security needs," he said.

Terrorist's Role

Anthony C.E. Quinlan, director of the State Department's working group on terrorism, said Tuesday that Libya was "a patron saint of terrorism" and was responsible for training guerrillas and terrorists from many parts of the world. He identified Cuba and Southern Yemen along with Libya as major sources of training.

Mr. Crocker was not specific about the steps the United States would take to combat Libyan activities in Africa and elsewhere.

There are currently 6,000 to 7,000 Libyan troops in Chad, where they have remained since late last year when they intervened in a civil war on the side of President Goukouni Oueddei. They have not left, despite calls from African states that they do so.

A U.S. official said Tuesday that as a result of high-level policy decisions made by the Reagan administration, the following steps have been taken or will be taken soon:

- Libyan diplomats were ousted from the United States last month, not as the result of any single Libyan action, but rather because of a decision by the administration "not to conduct business as usual with a regime that grossly distorts the rules of international behavior," the official said. As examples of this behavior, he cited Libya's "assassination squads," believed to have murdered opponents of the regime living abroad, and the intervention in Chad and threats to other states.

- In keeping with Mr. Crocker's promised support, the Reagan administration has asked for major increases in military assistance to Libya's neighbors who have requested help. Tunisia, for instance, which is receiving \$15 million in

military credits in the current fiscal year, will receive \$95 million in the 1982 fiscal year if Congress approves the administration request.

Sudan, which is receiving \$30 million this year, would get \$100 million in 1982. Egypt would jump from \$550 million to \$900 million in military credits, and from \$846,000 in training funds to \$2 million.

- Although 10 percent of U.S. oil imports come from Libya, the administration has decided it will not let its confrontational policy toward Libya be affected by oil concerns, a senior official said Tuesday. In fact, the administration has urged oil companies to withdraw their 2,000 American employees who live and work in Libya.

- A major diplomatic campaign has been under way for some time to isolate Libya internationally and to press African states to publicize their hostility toward Libya. The Organization of African Unity meets in Nairobi next month, and Mr. Crocker warned that unless there is an African solution to the Chad problem, "there will be renewed and increased fighting with Chad."

The Carter administration was also troubled by Libya's activities and sought to gain African support against Libya. But the Carter administration sought to restrain

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, who publicly talked of attacking Libya. The view of the Carter administration was that any military action against Libya could lead to unforeseen problems.

Last summer and fall, U.S. high-altitude reconnaissance planes were intercepted a number of times over the Mediterranean by Libyan fighter planes in what military officials described as a war of nerves. Libya charged violations of its airspace, which the United States denied.

The Reagan administration, according to State Department officials, would be willing now to encourage actions against the regime of Libya's revolutionary leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi. But it is up to the African states to take the lead, officials said.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has been particularly vituperative against the Qadhafi regime, linking it publicly to Soviet-backed terrorism abroad.

In St. Louis last Friday, Mr. Haig said Libya's oil revenues "are almost exclusively diverted to the purchase of armaments, the training of international terrorists, and the conduct of direct intervention in the neighboring states of northern Africa, the most recent of which being the invasion of Chad."



CHAIRING THE MEETING — A Bedouin boy held his djellaba in his teeth Wednesday to keep from tripping as he and a friend carried chairs to the site of the meeting Thursday in Ofira, in the Israeli-occupied Sinai, between President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel.

Oil Firms Say Mexico Cutting Price of Crude

By Douglas Martin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mexico has cut the price of its crude oil by \$4 a barrel, industry sources said Wednesday. The move makes Mexico the first major oil producer to cut prices since OPEC froze prices last week in Geneva in the face of weakening worldwide demand.

Major oil companies received cables last Tuesday notifying them of the reduction.

[The Mexican state oil monopoly, Pemex, refused to confirm or deny the reports, Reuters reported. A spokesman told Reuters that "price adjustments are always under consideration by Pemex but no announcement will be made until the last of our customers are informed."]

Analysts viewed the report as dramatic evidence of downward pressure on world oil prices caused by oversupply estimated at between 2 million and 3 million barrels a day.

[In Cleveland, Standard Oil of Ohio said it had lowered its price for crude oil from Alaska's North Slope by \$2 a barrel, retroactive to May 1. Reuters reported, Sohio, 53-percent owned by British Petroleum, accounts for 51 percent of the 1.5 million barrels a day of North Slope production.]

[Atlantic Richfield will not be involved in any price cuts for the oil it produces in Alaska's North Slope because most production is used for internal marketing, a company spokesman said. "We don't have any official price, we use most of that oil ourselves," the spokesman explained. He said Arco currently is producing about 275,000 of the 1.5 million barrels produced daily from the North Slope.]

In London, industry sources said that British National Oil was under pressure to cut North Sea oil prices by at least \$2 but that a cut was unlikely before July 1, at which the company makes its quarterly price review, Reuters reported.]

The oil companies said Mexico — which is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Export-

ing Countries — had cut the price of its top-grade crude, Istimus, to \$34.50 per 42-gallon barrel from \$38.50. The price of a heavier grade, Maya, was reduced to \$28 from \$32. The cuts were made retroactive to Monday.

Industry Pressure

"It's the first signal of what's ahead among the high-priced producers," said Marshall Thomas, markets editor of Petroleum Intelligence Weekly. "There is more coming."

The oil industry is watching Nigeria, Algeria, Libya, Norway and Britain for the next price breaks. Major companies have been pressing these countries, as well as Mexico, to cut prices that are currently so high that many companies say they are losing \$3 or more on every barrel of oil in the refining process.

The mounting pressure on the producing countries is evident from the fact that Mexico officially denied Sunday that it would change its prices before July 1. Analysts said buyer resistance apparently made the delay impossible.

Oil companies have contended in recent weeks that sharply lower demand, low utilization of refineries and soaring interest rates prevent them from passing on the cost of crude oil. Companies have chosen not to renew some expired contracts, have fought to change terms of contracts from which they cannot escape, and have occasionally walked away from contracts entirely.

Trend Strengthened

In the first quarter Mexico produced about 2.5 million barrels of oil a day, exporting about 1.1 million. With 600,000 to 700,000 barrels going daily to the United States — roughly 10 percent of U.S. oil imports — Mexico is the largest U.S. supplier after Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and Libya.

Mr. Thomas said contracts to buy crude from Mexico contained a special feature allowing companies to suspend purchases for 90 days if they believe prices are too high. He said a large number of companies had done so and this apparently had forced the Mexican action.

Ship Reportedly Violated U.S. Order to Leave Japan

By Rudy Maxa

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. Navy landing ship apparently carrying nuclear weapons remained off Japan's shores into the mid-1960s, according to two officers who were stationed on the ship. This would be at least three years after the Pentagon, according to the understanding of senior officials in the Kennedy administration, had ordered it to stay clear of Japanese territory.

The San Joaquin County, an LST (landing ship, tank), remained 100 to 200 yards from the Marine air base at Iwakuni through 1964 and perhaps later, the officers said. At the time the two nations had a treaty that prohibited the deployment of nuclear weapons in Japanese territory, but there remains a question of whether the treaty covered storage of nuclear warheads on ships. A political furor in Japan emerged last month when Edwin O. Reischauer, a former U.S. ambassador to Japan, said U.S. warships had had nuclear weapons aboard over a 20-year period when they entered Japanese ports for routine stopovers.

Two weeks ago, two former officials in the Kennedy administration, Paul H. Nitze, who was assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, and U. Alexis Johnson, who was deputy undersecretary of state for political affairs, confirmed that the LST had been anchored off Iwakuni into 1961, as asserted in a memo written 10 years later by Daniel Ellsberg, a former Defense Department specialist on nuclear command and control systems.

But both Mr. Nitze and Mr. Johnson told a reporter that when informed in 1961 of the ship's assignment — which reportedly had been concealed from the administration — the Pentagon ordered it to remain in Okinawa, where it was undergoing repairs.

Pledge of Secrecy

A different account was provided by Michael O'Hara, who was the communications officer aboard the San Joaquin County until November, 1963, two years after the ship had supposedly been ordered away from Japan. Except for three months in Guam for repairs and a brief stop at Okinawa, the ship was stationed at Iwakuni during his 11-month tour of duty, Mr. O'Hara said. Copies of his orders confirm his assignment.

Mr. O'Hara will neither confirm nor deny the existence of nu-

clear weapons aboard the ship because of a secrecy pledge he signed while in the Navy.

Another former officer, who asked that his name not be used, said he had been stationed aboard the San Joaquin County at Iwakuni until May, 1964. He acknowledged that the mission of the ship had not changed since its arrival at least five years earlier. The officer, now retired, said he learned in a recent conversation with another former officer who served on the ship that it did not depart Iwakuni until 1966 or 1967.

He said that the ship's crew knew it carried nuclear weapons. The Navy will neither confirm nor deny the existence of nuclear weapons at any location. The disclosure about the LST two weeks ago arose from the 1971 memo, which was provided to The Washington Post by Mr. Ellsberg.

In 1961, according to the memo, Mr. Ellsberg notified Mr. Nitze of his discovery that the LST actually was permanently anchored off Iwakuni. By contrast, Mr. Johnson recalled having been alerted by the U.S. Embassy.

According to Mr. Ellsberg's account, Mr. Nitze prepared a recommendation for Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara to order the ship to remain in Okinawa. He wrote that Mr. McNamara had signed such an order but had withdrawn it to avoid a quarrel with the Navy. Mr. Nitze and Mr. Johnson recalled, however, that the ship had been given the order promptly. Mr. McNamara, the departing president of the World Bank, has not returned reporters' calls on the subject.

Morton Mintz, a Washington Post staff writer, contributed to this article.

Coup Plans Aborted, Greek Deputy Claims

The Associated Press

ATHENS — A Greek parliamentary deputy, Constantine Badouvas, has claimed that a group of army officers called off a planned coup at the last minute when they discovered that their plans may have been leaked to the government.

The allegation was made Tuesday, Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff replied in a statement that any public fears should be put to rest. He said an answer to the charges would be given in parliament.

Air Force Criticized in U.S. Probe

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Justice Department officials say that the Air Force mishandled the initial investigation of an officer accused of making unauthorized visits to the Soviet Embassy here.

A Justice Department official said Tuesday that Air Force investigators had made an "error" by promising immunity to the officer, Lt. Christopher M. Cooke, in return for his cooperation with their inquiry.

"Before any other government agency starts doing things that may preclude prosecution, they ought to talk to the prosecutors about it," the official said. "Apart from the factual question of whether there was espionage, this case will present a difficult legal question: Is the prosecution now barred by some kind of immunity agreement?"

The Air Force charged last week that Lt. Cooke had made three visits to the Soviet Embassy without informing his superior. Air Force regulations require that such contacts with representatives of Communist countries be reported. Lt. Cooke had been the deputy commander of a Titan missile crew near McConnell Air Force Base in Kansas.

Military officials said on Sunday that Lt. Cooke had given the Soviet Union "sensitive information about the missiles, requiring the Air Force to change their target codes. The missiles are designed to carry nuclear warheads and are aimed at Soviet installations."

Capt. Virginia Pribyla, a spokeswoman for the Air Force, said that military officials had no immediate comment on the Justice Department's criticism.

Air Force investigators offered Lt. Cooke immunity in an effort to determine the extent to which he may have compromised the security of the Titan missiles. A military official said that the Air Force was originally more interested in limiting damage to security than in prosecuting the officer. Military officials contend that they are not required to keep the promise of immunity because the lieutenant did not cooperate fully with the investigation.

A Justice Department lawyer agreed, saying, "It may be more important to the country to know the extent to which our secrets may have been compromised than to put a man behind bars." However, he said, the Justice Department ought to have had "some input" into that decision, especially since Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger later prodded the department to investigate the case for possible violation of the espionage laws.

Mr. Weinberger was reported by military officials to be upset that Air Force investigators had offered Lt. Cooke immunity.

Lt. Cooke offered Monday to resign from the Air Force, according to a spokesman for the Strategic Air Command, which is in charge of all Titan missiles. Air Force rules permit an officer under investigation to resign in some circumstances, the spokesman said.

A decision on accepting the resignation will be made by the office of the secretary of the Air Force, the spokesman said.

Justice Department officials said that if they had been involved at an earlier stage of the Cooke case, they would have tried to test the veracity of his statements before making a firm commitment to recommending a grant of immunity.



VIOLENCE IN JOHANNESBURG — A high-school student in a mixed-race township of Johannesburg, where South African police clashed with young demonstrators Wednesday, was carried into the schoolyard by a fellow student after she was overcome by tear gas. Story, Page 2.

Analysts See Little Likelihood Syria Expects War With Israel

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With its southern frontier with Egypt now secure, Israel has complete freedom of action against Syria and other potential Arab enemies.

As a result, military analysts in Washington and London do not expect Syria to go to war against Israel despite belligerent statements from Damascus. "Arabs occasionally act erratically," a British analyst, said recently in London, "but not to the point of taking on the Israelis alone. They may be erratic, but they're not mad."

The Western intelligence community appears generally unimpressed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin's reports that Syria has called up "tens of thousands" of reservists and by other Israeli reports that Syrian forces have been deployed in Lebanon to support Syrian troops and the guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Thinned-Out Defense

There are some Syrians in Lebanon, sources said, but the majority are part of the Arab Detachment Force, which was introduced after the civil war in Lebanon, and the rest are volunteers fighting with the PLO.

An indication that the Syrians are not contemplating a war, analysts said, is their relative inactivity on the Damascus plain, the key sector guarding the capital from

land attack. Syrian artillery and missile positions on the plain have apparently been thinned out over the last year, and some tank formations have been withdrawn.

The armor has probably been concentrated at bases in and near

of the Syrian communications network.

British sources said that in the Bekaa Valley the Syrians have not only SAM-6s, their longest-range anti-aircraft missiles, but also 130mm and 152mm guns.

The Syrians have also introduced several batteries of Soviet-made ZSU-23-4 and ZSU-57-2 anti-aircraft vehicles into the region. These radar-guided weapons, which have a high rate of fire, were responsible for a high proportion of the Israeli aircraft destroyed in the 1973 war.

For the moment, analysts said, the Israeli Air Force has a demonstrated superiority in Syrian airspace. This may be ephemeral. The Syrians have not flown any of the new MiG-27s, which were due for delivery from the Soviet Union early last year. Nor have any of the more than 60 MiG-23s in the Syrian Air Force been used to counter Israeli raids.

But the expectation is that if Israel carries out any more attacks on Syrian missile sites, the Syrian Air Force will be forced to engage. The consensus among the Western analysts was that the Syrians' main concern was preserving the territorial integrity of their own country and barring Israeli or Phalangist moves toward the Bekaa Valley. One indication of that concern, analysts said, was that the Syrian forces in Lebanon are second-line troops, with the best-trained and best-equipped forces arrayed to defend Syria.

Missiles, Guns

That valley has great strategic importance in the eyes of Syrian commanders. Their persistent nightmare has been an Israeli advance up the valley that would enable the vanguard of the invasion force to move to within striking distance of Homs, the focal point

Spain Accelerates NATO Plans

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

MADRID — With little national debate and only muted protest from the opposition Socialist and Communist parties, the government of Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo is about to make Spain the 16th member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In the anxious atmosphere that has taken hold since February's failed military coup, Mr. Calvo Sotelo and some of his closest aides have sharply speeded up the original timetable for joining NATO, which had earlier been linked to progress in negotiations on Gibraltar and membership in the European Economic Community.

The premier clearly hopes that contact with professional soldiers from other European democracies will inhibit Spanish generals from further plotting and turn their energies to bringing Spain's outdated military machine up to NATO standards.

"They should feel that the enemy is up there, outside of Spain — the Soviet Union," said a senior official, gesturing in his imagination beyond the Pyrenees toward Central Europe. "For many years the military have felt that their enemies were here in Spain."

In the first weeks after the Feb. 23 coup attempt, Mr. Calvo Sotelo was aiming toward formally requesting NATO membership in September. But now, according to well-placed officials, some thought is being given to an even earlier move. Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca and Javier Ruperez, the Spanish representative at the Madrid conference to review the Helsinki accords, have both reportedly been arguing for a speedy decision.

The premier has rebuffed a Socialist demand to call a referendum on the question, which will be put to the Cortes (parliament). Although the governing Union of the Democratic Center does not have a majority in the lower house, it can count on pro-NATO votes from the conservative Democratic Coalition and from Basque and Catalan regional groupings for a hefty majority.

At NATO's headquarters in Brussels, diplomats stress that Spain must make its decision free from outside pressure. "But if Spain knocks on the door on Monday," said an official in Brussels, "it will have a positive answer on Tuesday." At last month's meeting of alliance foreign ministers in Rome, Joseph Luns, the NATO secretary-general, said his 15 states favored Spain's membership.

While the Union of the Democratic Center had long been on record as favoring NATO membership in principle, the coup attempt in February has given immediate priority to political, rather than strategic, considerations in official thinking.

Adolfo Suarez, who resigned as premier a month before the coup attempt, was tempted to view Spain's willingness to join NATO as a lever to gain concessions from the British on the slow-motion Gibraltar talks and from other Western European states on the even more prolonged EEC accession negotiations.

But Foreign Minister Perez Llorca appears to regard Spain's imminent presence in NATO's councils as a demonstration of its solidarity with what he likes to call "Western civilization," which may in turn ease the tricky Gibraltar and EEC issues. As Gibraltar is already a NATO base, an expanded command there could operate under the Spanish rather than the British flag.

The government's thinking on NATO has moved so swiftly that

as soon as the country's membership has become official, a token contingent of Spanish troops could be dispatched to West Germany to give officers exposure to NATO. This contingent would have a rapid turnover to give a large number of Spanish officers a feel for the alliance.

In April, Mr. Calvo Sotelo made a quick visit to West Germany to explain his NATO plans to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The opinion of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic weighs importantly in Spain because of their close ties with the Socialist opposition in Spain, and Mr. Calvo Sotelo wanted to scotch any impression that West Germany was lukewarm to his NATO strategy.

In the wake of the coup attempt, Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist leader, has somewhat moderated his party's traditional opposition to Spanish membership. In a conversation this week, Mr. Gonzalez emphasized that his party was not against NATO as an alliance, and that he would not associate the Socialists with street demonstrations against the government's plans.

But the Socialist leader argued, as he has in the past, that Spain's entry into the Atlantic alliance would upset the delicate East-West balance while contributing little to this country's security. He also insisted that Spain's special ties to the Arab world and Latin America would be harmed by being in NATO.

The Communists also oppose NATO membership, although like the Socialists, they favor renewing the bilateral defense treaty with the United States that expires in September. Justifying this posture, Mr. Gonzalez said that Spanish-American ties, first cemented by a treaty in 1953, were part of an East-West equilibrium that should not be disrupted.



OUT OF HOSPITAL — Pope John Paul II left the Gemelli hospital in Rome on Wednesday and returned to the Vatican three weeks after he was shot by a gunman in St. Peter's Square. The pontiff smiled and waved as he walked without help from the hospital to his limousine.

INSIDE

Haig's Quieter Strategy

Alexander M. Haig Jr., who seemed for a time to be on the outs with the Reagan administration, appears to be taking a less abrasive approach and edging toward the political center. Page 5.

TOMORROW

Paris Air and Space Show

The 34th International Paris Air and Space Salon opens this week. Part One of a special two-part supplement will appear Friday.

East Germans Praise Polish Hard-Liners

Reuters East Germany joined the Soviet Union on Wednesday in support of an obscure group of hard-line Polish Communists who have accused the nation's leadership of losing control.

The official East German newspaper *Neues Deutschland* included extracts from a declaration by the so-called Katowice Forum, claiming that the proclamation from a local party leader in the Katowice region was the only correct assessment of the situation in Poland. On Tuesday, *Pravda* had approvingly quoted the declaration at length.

Poland's Communist leaders, unmoved publicly by Soviet-bloc enthusiasm for the views of a small party faction, have indicated their determination to pursue a program of reforms. The official Polish news agency PAP said that 90 of 97 delegates elected to represent the southern Katowice region at next month's special Communist Party congress had condemned the work of the forum.

Slovak Paper Comments In Czechoslovakia, where the direction taken by the Polish party also has been attacked, the newspaper of the Slovak Communist Party accused "certain public figures" in Poland on Wednesday of advocating Trotskyite principles. They and leaders of the Solidarity trade-union federation did this by repudiating the leading role of the Communist Party, the Bratislava newspaper *Pravda* said.

Official media throughout the Soviet bloc gave prominence to the Katowice pronouncement, but the group has been repudiated in Poland by party leaders, the media and Solidarity. A statement by the Polish Politburo denouncing the views of the Katowice Forum was

British Social Democrats Facing a Test of Strength

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain's new Social Democratic Party, which set out on its own course because of the Labor Party's drift to the left, has been given its first chance to show some political muscle.

The opportunity, a by-election to fill one seat in Parliament, comes at a time when the Labor left, led by Tony Benn, is gaining so much strength that centrists within the party are beginning to despair. That should be a plus for the Social Democrats. But the opportunity also comes in a constituency where three parties have done poorly, and it comes before the Social Democrats have worked out terms of cooperation with the Liberal Party.

"We greatly welcome the opportunity to fight the by-election in Warrington, and subject to the wishes of our local members and consultation with the Liberals we intend to do so," said William Rodgers, one of the new party's four principal founders, who served as secretary of state for transportation in the last Labor government.

But another of the founders, who asked not to be named, said, "It isn't a good constituency for us, and it will be very difficult indeed for us to win it, even if everything should break in our favor."

Lack of Candidates As a result, neither Roy Jenkins, a former foreign secretary, nor Shirley Williams, the popular former Labor member who lost in the 1979 general election, is willing to contest the seat. The other two Social Democratic founders, Mr. Rodgers and David Owen, another former foreign secretary, already sit in the House of Commons.

The Liberals have said that they would be willing to stand aside only if the Social Democrats named a nationally known figure, such as Mrs. Williams or Mr. Jenkins or perhaps David Marquand, a politician and scholar who has served as a British commissioner of the European Economic Community. The Social Democrats have insisted that they must be free to name whom they please, pointing up the tension that exists between the two centrist groups.

Basic Wage Increased In France

Socialists Announce Economic Benefits

By Jonathan Kandell
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand announced on Wednesday a 10-percent increase in the minimum salary and other economic benefits aimed at improving living standards for the poorest French families.

The measures — which also included a 25-percent increase in government aid to families with many children, an increase of up to 20 percent in payments for the elderly, and a 25-percent rise in rent subsidies for the poor — were welcomed by union leaders.

But business spokesmen warned that the increase in the minimum wage — brought up to 16.72 francs (about \$3) an hour — would be inflationary and hit hardest at the smaller and medium enterprises that employ most of the low-salaried laborers.

The government said that the salary increases would be partially offset by a reduction in social charges paid by companies for their lowest wage-earners. The government also plans to finance the other economic measures by additional taxes on high personal incomes and "excess profit taxes" on banks and petroleum companies.

Campaign Opens The announcement of the economic package coincided with the opening of the campaign for legislative elections on June 14 and 21. President Mitterrand is hoping to gain a leftist majority in the National Assembly to enable his government to pass the bulk of its economic programs, including the nationalization of 11 major industrial groups and the remaining private banks and insurance firms.

A spokesman for the Socialist-leaning CFDT labor federation applauded the economic measures, pointing out that they met the demands put forth by the union leadership. The Communist-controlled CGT trade union, the largest in the country, which had called for an immediate 20-percent increase in the minimum salary, responded less enthusiastically, but indicated it would not fight for further raises at this point. "They could have done better," said Henri Krasucki, a CGT leader and member of the Communist Party Politburo.

Although the measures were expected, they had sparked a debate during the last few days among the government's economic advisers. The more cautious officials argued that the wage increases would eventually be passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices, and that rising labor costs would discourage the hiring of new workers, particularly young blue-collar job-seekers who often start at the minimum salary.

Unemployment, which was the biggest issue in the recent presidential campaign, has already reached 17 million people, more than 40 percent of them youths under 25. The unemployment rate is running at about 14 percent.

Other economic advisers maintained that the 10-percent increase in the minimum wage need not be inflationary and could stoke consumer demand that might eventually lead companies to hire additional employees.

Loan to Be Re-Examined PARIS (Reuters) — France will re-examine a possible \$6-billion joint international credit-raising operation with West Germany.

The credit was worked out between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France in March.

The purpose of the loan was to stimulate job-creating investment in the economies of the two countries.

Neutron Option Open PARIS (UPI) — France will go on studying the possible production of the neutron warhead, Defense Minister Charles Hernu said Tuesday.

Mr. Hernu said on television that the government would decide only later whether to manufacture the weapon.



Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman of Bangladesh called for national unity Wednesday at Parliament's first session since President Ziaur Rahman was killed in a coup attempt Saturday.

Dacca Opposition Asks End to Emergency

Reuters Dacca, Bangladesh — Opposition members of the Bangladesh Parliament called Wednesday for an end to the state of emergency declared after the assassination of President Ziaur Rahman.

They also pressed for full investigations into the killing of the president and of the man who led the weekend rebellion against him, Maj. Gen. Abul Manzur.

Parliament was meeting for the first time since this impoverished country was shaken by the assassination of President Zia in the southern port city of Chittagong on Saturday.

Several deputies wept openly during a debate that produced a unanimous motion of condolence on the death of the chief of state, who was buried Tuesday near Parliament.

The rebellion collapsed when the army officers involved fled Chittagong two days after killing Gen. Zia. Gen. Manzur was captured, but

guards were acting to avenge the killing of the president or for some other reason.

It appeared Wednesday that the revolt that began with the killing of Gen. Zia had been restricted to a small military group in Chittagong.

One Bengali-language newspaper said Tuesday that Gen. Zia had gone to Chittagong partly to settle disputes within the local military establishment. Gen. Manzur had commanded the army's 24th Division there, but reportedly was upset because he was being relieved of that command.

The government has announced that an inquiry committee headed by an army general is being set up to identify those responsible for the killing of the president and seven of his aides and bodyguards.

There will also be a general court-martial to try "all the culprits in the army" who were involved in the killings, the government said.

Motive Unknown The government announcement about the coup leader's death did not say whether the armed men involved in the exchange with his

teeth of the dead Jews," Mr. Begin said.

In another parliamentary exchange, he revealed details of Israel's promise of air support to the Christians of central Lebanon, which led to the downing of two Syrian helicopters and the missile crisis.

Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin complained that Mr. Begin, in pledging air support, had in effect given a foreign force the power to decide when the Israeli Air Force should be activated.

Secret Meeting Reading from the minutes of a secret meeting Aug. 22, 1978, Mr. Begin said a Lebanese Christian delegation met him, two Cabinet ministers and some military officers. The Christians said they would be helpless in case of an air attack since they had no aircraft or anti-aircraft weapons of their own.

As stated in the minutes, the Israeli officials gave the Lebanese a declaration promising to consider "seriously and sympathetically" requests for intervention by the air force if the Christians were attacked from the air. The Israelis told the Lebanese the response would likely be positive.

On April 7 this year, the ministerial security committee received an appeal for help from the Lebanese who said they were being pounded by artillery and tanks.

U.S. Moves to Deport Latvian for War Acts WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has begun deportation proceedings against Edgar Laipenieks, a Valley Center, Calif., man it accuses of concealing his membership in the Nazi-affiliated Latvian political police from 1941 to 1943.

The government also alleged Tuesday that Mr. Laipenieks, on his U.S. visa application in 1960, had concealed a postwar arrest by French authorities for participation in wartime atrocities.

Time Limited, Haig Says WASHINGTON (UPI) — There is a limit to how long negotiations can go on in the attempt to peacefully resolve the confrontation in Lebanon, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. told a group of editors Tuesday. He did not specify what the limit might be.

Protest Weapon One student from Chris Botha high school told the Johannesburg Star the demonstration had been held because "protest is the only weapon we have to show solidarity with Aziz Jardine, our student leader who was detained by police last week." The main body of protesters was met by police as the students marched from the high school to the nearby high school of Westbury, also for those of mixed race, known as colored in South Africa.

White and colored student leaders, black labor-union leaders and others were detained under the government's security laws during demonstrations against celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the white-minority republic in South Africa. The celebrations culminated Monday.

Under the security laws, police may detain people for up to 14 days without charges and need not say where they are being held. More than 1,000 University of Witwatersrand students, their vice chancellor and 30 campus organizations from the Johannesburg school called Tuesday for the immediate release from detention of Andrew Boraine, a white-minority student who heads the National Union of South African Students.

Mr. Boraine, son of an opposition member of Parliament, was picked up by police following anti-republic Day protests and a series of sabotage attacks by black nationalist guerrillas. Mr. Boraine has not been charged with any crime.

Wednesday's demonstration was not the first time a protest by coloreds had provoked a furious reply by police. The coloreds speak Afrikaans, the Dutch-based language used by most police, and sometimes "taunt" police in their mother tongue.

Colored protesters have mounted boycotts of schools in the past year to protest that more money is spent on white schoolchildren than on coloreds or blacks. Neither the 20 million blacks nor the 2.5 million coloreds in South Africa can vote, a right reserved for the 5 million whites.

The protests were followed by disturbances last June in the Cape Town area that left more than 32 persons dead by official count.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Crazi Drops Demand for Italian Premiership

ROME — Reversing his earlier stand, the Italian Socialist Party leader, Bettino Craxi, Wednesday set aside his demand for the premiership and said his party was willing to negotiate with the dominant Christian Democrats on the terms of Socialist participation in a new government.

The Socialists, who hold the balance of power as the third largest party in Italy after the Christian Democrats and Communists, brought down Premier Arnaldo Forlani's four-party coalition last week over a secret Masonic lodge scandal.

The Socialists had insisted that the time had come for the Christian Democrats to give the premiership to Mr. Craxi in return for the party's participation in a new cabinet — a demand rejected by the Christian Democrats as "premature."

Khomeini Sees Return to Theological Studies

TEHRAN — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said Wednesday he would like at some point to go back to being a theological student in the city of Qom.

The 61-year-old leader said in a speech, "One day I will prefer to be a student in Qom theological school rather than being in my present position, and I will go to Qom when it is possible."

He was speaking to teachers from the school who called on him at his home in a Tehran suburb. They had asked him to return to Qom at the end of the summer if his doctors allowed him to travel.

W. Berlin Liberals Ask Ouster of Party Rebels

BERLIN — West Berlin's liberal Free Democratic Party called Wednesday on four of its deputies to resign after they said they would vote to install a minority conservative government in the city.

The deputies said Tuesday they would vote for Christian Democratic leader Richard von Weizsäcker when a new mayor is elected in the assembly on June 11, and Horst Vetter, one of the rebels, told journalists they would ignore the demand to give up their seats.

Without the support of the rebels, Mr. von Weizsäcker would have no chance of forming a government and new elections would be inevitable. In May polling the Christian Democrats emerged as the strongest party but fell two seats short of a majority.

Zhao Urges Afghan Rebels to Keep Up Fight

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said Wednesday that a political solution of the Afghan crisis depends mainly on continued armed resistance against Soviet troops.

Mr. Zhao told a news conference that China backs various peace initiatives by the nonaligned movement and the Islamic Conference. He stressed that negotiations would not be successful unless Afghan insurgents maintain military pressure on the Kabul regime and Soviet occupation forces.

He urged all "justice upholding" countries to aid the Afghan resistance fighters. Journalists in recent months have seen new Chinese rifles in the hands of Afghan insurgents but it was not clear how they were obtained.

NASA Cancels 7 Missions of Space Shuttle

WASHINGTON — The U.S. space agency has announced that it has dropped seven operational flights of the space shuttle because of anticipated delays in the delivery of new lightweight fuel tanks.

"We've been told by the vendor that the tank delivery rate will be less than anticipated," Dr. Stanley Weis, associate administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said Tuesday. "There is therefore not a high certainty of having the tanks available for all our scheduled flights."

NASA had scheduled 35 operational flights through 1985. He said that dropping the seven missions meant that at least two commercial U.S. communications satellites and at least five for foreign countries will have to be delayed from 1985 to 1986.

Security Chief in Yugoslav Province Dismissed

BELGRADE — The security chief of Kosovo province, where riots involving ethnic Albanians occurred in March and April, was dismissed Wednesday. Officials said 442 persons had been expelled from the local Communist Party.

In Belgrade, a travel official said tourists and other motorists were still barred from the province until further notice in what was described as a safety measure.

The Tanjug news agency said the Kosovo interior secretary, Mustafa Sefedini, was replaced by Mehmet Malici, a leading member of a Kosovo war veterans' association. At least nine persons were killed and more than 260 injured, according to official figures, in the disturbances.

Police in Johannesburg Reportedly Beat Students

JOHANNESBURG — Riot police using tear gas, dogs and rubber whips attacked mixed-race students here Wednesday, beating some of the more than 800 youths demonstrating against the detention of one of their leaders, witnesses said.

Witnesses also claimed that police had thrown tear gas at a group of mixed-race mourners assembled for a funeral and had burst into a youth hostel and beat students not involved in the demonstrations. One youth's arm was reportedly broken.

A police spokesman said 38 students had been arrested for trespassing and two on charges of malicious damage to property. The police spokesman also claimed some of the pupils had pelted his men with stones.

Protest Weapon One student from Chris Botha high school told the Johannesburg Star the demonstration had been held because "protest is the only weapon we have to show solidarity with Aziz Jardine, our student leader who was detained by police last week." The main body of protesters was met by police as the students marched from the high school to the nearby high school of Westbury, also for those of mixed race, known as colored in South Africa.

White and colored student leaders, black labor-union leaders and others were detained under the government's security laws during demonstrations against celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the white-minority republic in South Africa. The celebrations culminated Monday.


Under the security laws, police may detain people for up to 14 days without charges and need not say where they are being held. More than 1,000 University of Witwatersrand students, their vice chancellor and 30 campus organizations from the Johannesburg school called Tuesday for the immediate release from detention of Andrew Boraine, a white-minority student who heads the National Union of South African Students.

Mr. Boraine, son of an opposition member of Parliament, was picked up by police following anti-republic Day protests and a series of sabotage attacks by black nationalist guerrillas. Mr. Boraine has not been charged with any crime.

Wednesday's demonstration was not the first time a protest by coloreds had provoked a furious reply by police. The coloreds speak Afrikaans, the Dutch-based language used by most police, and sometimes "taunt" police in their mother tongue.

Colored protesters have mounted boycotts of schools in the past year to protest that more money is spent on white schoolchildren than on coloreds or blacks. Neither the 20 million blacks nor the 2.5 million coloreds in South Africa can vote, a right reserved for the 5 million whites.

The protests were followed by disturbances last June in the Cape Town area that left more than 32 persons dead by official count.



REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

MINISTRY OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

PHOSPHATE COMPANY OF GAFSA

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

The Phosphate Company of GAFSA is launching an international invitation to tender for feasibility studies on the SRA OUELTANE deposit and engineering of the first outcrop.

THE SERVICES REQUIRED ARE:

- Feasibility studies of an initial unit of 700,000 tonnes of commercial phosphate and a conversion unit.
- Feasibility studies for a production of ten million tonnes.
- Engineering of the first outcrop (section).

Companies interested in this invitation to tender may obtain a complete file on payment of a sum of 100,000 (one hundred dinars), or the equivalent in foreign currency, from 19 May 1981, from the Feasibility Department of our office at Tunis 9, Rue du Royaume d'Arabie Saoudite.

The tenders, issued in triplicate, must be addressed in a sealed envelope for the attention of: Monsieur le Chef du Département des Marchés - (Manager of Contracts Department), 2130 Metlaoui - (Tunis) by 11 July 1981 at the latest, with the inscription (marked):

"Sousmission pour Gisement SRA OUELTANE"
"Appel d'offres N° P. 1105"
"A ne pas ouvrir"

(Submission of tender for SRA OUELTANE deposit; tender invitation N° P. 1105; Not to be opened). The envelopes will be opened publicly and the opening will take place on 15 July 1981 at 10.00 a.m. at the Contracts Department in Metlaoui - Tunisia.

Would-Be Iran Car Buyers Need Patience — and Luck

By Alan Philips
Reuters

TEHRAN — It was only 8:30 in the morning but the perspiring car salesman had already had enough.

Faced with a human tide of customers around his desk, he summoned the security guard, a stubby Uzi submachine gun slung over his shoulder, to clear the room.

It was not the sort of welcome a Westerner expects when he turns up to buy a car, but the crowd seemed to accept it as just another hurdle in the obstacle course that leads to owning a Paykan sedan in revolutionary Iran.

Lines to buy the Paykan — locally assembled from British-made kits — have been swollen by a ban on imports of foreign cars and a rush to spend money before Iran's 27-percent inflation rate further erodes its value.

The rush has presented the car's makers, state-owned Iran National Industrial Manufacturing, with a major headache in keeping customers away from its sales office in western Tehran.

To solve the problem, Iran National has evolved a complex lottery system, avidly followed by Iranians hoping for a spot of good luck — and willing to put up with a three-week struggle against the state bureaucracy.

Haniad, a 28-year-old postal worker who last week secured one of the 80,000 Paykans made annually, described the buying process as an "ordal that takes five years off your life."

Together with thousands of others, Haniad scraped together his savings when the company announced last month that only 5,000 cars would be available this year for buyers in Tehran.

The first attempt to choose the lucky 5,000 came apart when a thriving black market grew up in trading the limited number of application forms. The company canceled them all and started with new forms.

At least 80,000 people applied in the first week. Each was required to send in a check for 400,000 rials (about \$5,000).

The successful applicants were

chosen on the basis of the last numbers of the checks, and Haniad joined the permanent crowd of hopefuls outside the sales office, 100 yards from the towering Shahyad monument built by the deposed shah to symbolize Iran's entry into the 20th century.

There is only one model on sale — a hybrid standard-and-deluxe version — and the customer is lucky to have a choice of color.

A spirit of solidarity grew up among the customers, Haniad says, as day after day they met to swap stories of lost forms, missing stamps and absent officials.

Once a sheaf of documents has been secured, the trail leads 10 miles (16 kilometers) outside Tehran to the Iran National plant.

The company, nationalized after

\$300,000 N.Y. Robbery
United Press International

NEW YORK — Four heavily armed men ambushed a Brink's armored car Tuesday, killed one guard, wounded another and escaped with up to \$300,000. The guards were killed by more than a dozen shots from a shotgun, a 9mm automatic and a M-16 rifle, police said.

WINNING ELECTIONS—American Style
The media miracle can now be witnessed. Write for Iran brochure: CAMPAIGNS & ELECTIONS 602 National Press Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20045

Key Democrats Back 2-Year Tax-Cut Plan

By William J. Barron
and George Skelton
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Key Democrats have proposed a two-year, 15-percent cut in personal taxes as a basis for compromise with President Reagan in a renewed quest for agreement on a tax-reduction bill.

A cut of 5 percent in taxes on Oct. 1, followed by a 10-percent reduction next July 1, won significant support from Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee on Tuesday and from members of the Conservative Democratic Forum.

There were signs from the White House, however, that Mr. Reagan would reject a two-year measure and insist on his plan for a three-year tax cut.

But Mr. Reagan's top policy adviser left the door open on Wednesday to presidential acceptance of a tax cut plan that covers less than the three-year period the administration proposed, United Press International reported.

"I don't think he's dead set against any reasonable proposal that is a multi-year," Edwin Messer 3d, the White House counselor, was quoted as telling reporters at a private breakfast when asked if Mr. Reagan would oppose a two-year tax cut. "I don't think he'd consider that if he accepted anything less than three years he would be departing from principle," Mr. Messer added, according to UPI.

Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, the Illinois Democrat who is chairman of the Ways and Means panel and was reported to favor a two-year measure, said after a caucus of committee Democrats on Tuesday: "I think we're talking about the possibility of a multi-year bill."

UMW President Sees Approval Of New Contract

The Associated Press

HUNTINGTON, W.Va. — Sam Church Jr., the United Mine Workers president, has predicted that a contract settlement will be approved by miners Saturday, ending a coal strike that was in its 69th day Wednesday.

Mr. Church visited Virginia and Kentucky on Tuesday following two successful rallies the day before in West Virginia, where he was applauded by miners who had militantly opposed a tentative settlement reached in March.

The proposed contract includes a \$3.60 hourly wage increase over the next 40 months — about the same as the March proposal that was rejected by the rank and file by a 72-to-1 margin.

Following the defeat of the March proposal, UMW negotiators succeeded in restoring to the pact provisions requiring unionized coal companies to pay royalties to the UMW when processing nonunion coal. The UMW also succeeded in deleting a 45-day probationary period for new miners and gained a new \$95-a-month pension for miners' widows.

U.S. Watches Arms Level In Nicaragua

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. says the Reagan administration is "watching with increasing concern" the levels of sophisticated weapons being shipped into Nicaragua and "the high level of manpower" being assigned to the Nicaraguan armed forces.

"We see no threat to Nicaragua that justifies increases of this size," Mr. Haig said Tuesday. "We will be watching closely the levels of arms that have arrived and that are expected to arrive."

Mr. Haig, answering questions at a State Department meeting for editors and broadcasters from around the country, was asked about a report by The Washington Post that the United States had received intelligence reports that Soviet T-55 tanks may have been sent secretly into Nicaragua.

He refused to comment directly on the report, but he did contend that high levels of arms "of a worrisome nature" were continuing to flow into Nicaragua from Cuba.

Some of this arms flow, Mr. Haig said, continues to be diverted to leftist guerrillas fighting the U.S.-backed government in neighboring El Salvador.

Although he cited a big buildup of forces by Nicaragua's leftist-oriented revolutionary government, Mr. Haig did not specify whether any of the alleged flow was part of a long-rumored plan to equip the Nicaraguans with Soviet weaponry including tanks and MiG fighters.

Earlier, however, Dean Fischer, the department spokesman, confirmed that the United States had received intelligence reports that Soviet tanks may have been shipped into Nicaragua and that additional tanks were in Cuba awaiting delivery.

While Mr. Fischer said the reports had not been confirmed, he added that the presence of such Soviet weapons would pose "serious problems" for other Central American countries.

DEATH NOTICE

FAITH M. PARSONS,
wife of Joseph Parsons,
Cdr. USN Ret., died on May 25,
in Boothbay Harbor, Maine.



Dr. Benjamin Spock, center, with beard, and others protested on the White House driveway against President Reagan's plans to cut spending on domestic programs. Twelve persons, including Dr. Spock and his wife, were arrested; they were to face charges in court of unlawful entry.

Congressional Conferees Set Tight Rules For Federally Funded Abortions in U.S.

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — House and Senate conferees have ratified the most stringent restrictions ever placed on Medicaid abortions after rejecting a measure passed by the House that would have extended restrictions on abortion to U.S. employees.

The conferees also rejected a House proposal to prohibit the use of U.S. funds to carry out affirmative-action programs, which are designed to promote the acceptance of minority and women applicants for jobs and schools.

The action Tuesday occurred as the conferees approved supplemental appropriations of \$13 billion needed to keep the government operating for the rest of this fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30. The exact amount will be determined later by conference aides, but the conferees were confident that the amount was well within the limits on the budget approved by both houses and endorsed by President Reagan.

Although supplemental appropriation bills nominally deal only with U.S. spending commitments, they have traditionally been used to break new ground in legislation. Such bills were used in that way to stop paying for the Vietnam War, to restrict the use of U.S. funds for abortions and to prohibit the use of federal funds for school busing to achieve desegregation.

Under the supplemental appropriation bill, Medicaid funds cannot be used to pay for abortions except when they are necessary to save the life of the mother. Under present law, those funds can also be used for abortions in cases of incest, and rape reported within three days.

The conferees rejected, however, a measure approved by the House that would eliminate abortion cov-

erage in health plans for U.S. employees. The measure, sponsored by Rep. John M. Ashbrook, Republican of Ohio, had passed the House by a vote of 242-155.

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon and chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, told the conferees that he had voted for restrictions on the use of Medicaid funds for abortions, and had even introduced a constitutional amendment to restrict abortion.

"But I do not believe this is the place to legislate," the senator said of the supplemental appropriations bill. "It does not belong in this bill."

Sen. Hatfield noted that "these are funds contributed by employees as well as by government," adding, "We're legislating on labor-management relations."

No House conferees rose in support of the House position, although Rep. Edward R. Roybal, Democrat of California, said that the House conferees were willing to modify the Ashbrook amendment by allowing health plans to pay for abortions for U.S. employees when the mother's life was in jeopardy. Under the House amendment, no such exception was allowed.

The conferees also rejected the House proposal that would have barred the use of supplemental funds for affirmative-action programs. The measure, sponsored by Rep. Robert S. Walker, Republican of Pennsylvania, had been approved by the House on a voice vote.

The measure provided that "no part of any appropriation contained in this chapter shall be used in connection with the issuance, implementation, or enforcement of any rule, regulation, standard, guideline, recommendation, or order which includes any ratio, quota, or other numerical requirement

in Romania that he was sentenced to death in absentia. He has dropped the idea of going back.

Last Saturday, a State Department official told Mr. Horodincea that he could stay in his apartment and that the CIA would collect his furniture piece by piece rather than all at once. Mr. Traian's lawyer received a phone call from the CIA after months of waiting and was told the agency wanted to see him soon.

The main complaint of both men was that after months of giving secrets and while they were still learning new professions — Mr. Horodincea is studying computer programming and Mr. Traian has just completed examinations for his real-estate license — CIA support was barely above subsistence level. The CIA conceded as much in letters to their lawyers.

Both objected that they had to give up their passports, personal papers and identities because the CIA insisted on assigning them new names and invented personal histories.

Mr. Traian is now on a CIA remainder of \$20,000 a year. After deductions for taxes, rent and other benefits, he receives \$1,207 per month net. Mr. Horodincea, with a smaller family, got \$16,000 annually, or \$996.40 per month after deductions.

Both Republican and Democratic senators asked about Dr. DeVita's approval of the new grant to Dr. Straus, now at New York Medical College. Sen. Hatch released separate findings by the Food and Drug Administration that Dr. Straus had violated numerous rules for testing new drugs, had failed to obtain patient consent and had not maintained proper records.

In Boston, Dr. Straus' lawyer, Andrew Good, accused Sen. Hatch of "unfairly misstating the facts" about Dr. Straus.

Reagan Makes Major New Commitment To Win Senate Confirmation of Lefever

By Lee Lescaze
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan and his leading aides have made a major new commitment to winning Senate confirmation of Ernest W. Lefever as assistant secretary of state for human rights.

"I haven't retreated one inch from wanting him," Mr. Reagan said Tuesday after Mr. Lefever was brought to the White House for a high-level strategy session.

James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, underlined the administration's support for Mr. Lefever by inviting him to the White House to plan for the next round of hearings by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the nomination.

Review of Charges

At the meeting, Richard Hauser, the deputy White House counsel, who was asked several days ago to review conflict-of-interest charges against Mr. Lefever, reported to Mr. Baker and Mr. Lefever that he had found no conflict, according to David Gergen, the White House staff director.

The White House stepped up its effort for Mr. Lefever's confirmation on the same day that Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate Republican leader, told Mr. Reagan at a White House meeting that the confirmation would be "a tough fight."

The senator later said he had told Mr. Reagan that a likely Democratic filibuster against the nomination would force pro-Lefever forces to come up with 60 votes, the three-fifths of the Senate required to cut off a filibuster.

The White House has now

thrown its support more strongly behind Mr. Lefever than behind any other nominees whose Senate confirmations are being held up for various reasons.

"We are stepping up the pressure," Mr. Gergen said. He described the meeting with the nominee in James Baker's office at the White House as "an effort to bolster Mr. Lefever's candidacy. The White House chief of staff usually does not participate in strategy sessions with presidential nominees."

Mr. Lefever is by far the most controversial of Mr. Reagan's nominees because of what is perceived as his greater tolerance for human-rights abuses in countries friendly to the United States than those in hostile nations and because of the controversy over his role in distributing an article sup-

porting the international marketing of infant formula.

Mr. Lefever is director of Georgetown University's Ethics and Public Policy Center, which received \$25,000 in contributions from Nestle — a major producer of infant formula — to distribute the article.

Larry Speakes, the deputy presidential press secretary, said the White House had been aware of Mr. Lefever's relationship with Nestle before his nomination.

Many health officials around the world contend that the marketing of baby formula in developing countries creates an unnecessary risk by convincing poor mothers not to breast-feed their babies but to use the formula, which can be mixed in unsanitary conditions and diluted excessively to provide inadequate nutrition.

Baha'is in U.S. Say Iranians Plan To Destroy Shrine to Build Road

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Officials of the Baha'i community in the United States say they have learned that the Iranian government plans to destroy one of their holiest shrines to construct a road and public square.

The shrine, the House of the Bab, marks the location of the religion's birth in Iran 137 years ago and was the home of the religion's founder and prophet, Baha'u'llah.

The American Baha'is officials said Tuesday that Iranian government leaders in the city of Shiraz had said they planned to begin construction of a road and a public square at the site of the House of the Bab.

CAIRO — Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala of Egypt is scheduled to go to Vienna on Friday for talks with Austrian officials on a possible arms deal, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said Wednesday.

Reuters

HOW DO YOU ASK FOR THE CLASSIC SCOTCH WHISKY IN NIGERIA?

"Ina son kofin
Johnnie Walker,
don Allah."
"Sanu."



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U.S. Agency Chief Defends Cancer Grant

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The director of the National Cancer Institute has defended his agency's award last year of a \$910,000 research grant to a scientist accused of falsifying data under a previous research project, saying that the charges against the scientist had not been proven.

However, the director, Dr. Vincent T. DeVita Jr., said Tuesday at a Senate hearing that under the agency's new procedures, the grant would have been deferred until investigations had been completed.

The issue involving the accused scientist, Dr. Marc J. Straus, formerly of Boston University, formed the centerpiece of a hearing by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee into allegations of lax management and mispending by the institute. The committee chairman, Sen. Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, said at the end

Socialist Youth Meeting

The Associated Press

VIENNA — A three-day congress of the International Union of Socialist Youth started here Wednesday with 180 delegates from member organizations in attendance.

of the hearing that there had been "gross mismanagement" at the agency in recent years.

The hearing was marked by disagreements between Sen. Hatch, a Republican, and the Democratic minority, particularly Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who suggested that the chairman was dredging up old news for the sake of new publicity.

"Most of the problems we will hear about today have already been placed in the public record," Sen. Kennedy said. As he spoke, his staff distributed copies of articles published last year by The

Boston Globe outlining most of the issues in the Straus case.

At the hearing, Dr. DeVita, who took over as director of the institute 16 months ago, faced what was probably the most intense and hostile questioning on its activities in 10 years. He acknowledged the validity of many of the accusations, saying, "I pledge we will in fact do a better job."

Both Republican and Democratic senators asked about Dr. DeVita's approval of the new grant to Dr. Straus, now at New York Medical College. Sen. Hatch released separate findings by the Food and Drug Administration that Dr. Straus had violated numerous rules for testing new drugs, had failed to obtain patient consent and had not maintained proper records.

In Boston, Dr. Straus' lawyer, Andrew Good, accused Sen. Hatch of "unfairly misstating the facts" about Dr. Straus.

Soviet Pressure on Poland

In the middle of April some rank-and-file members of the Polish Communist Party met in Torun, the birthplace of Copernicus, and drafted a set of principles that if adopted would put an end to Soviet-style rule in Poland. In the following weeks, Moscow was strangely silent. But now, with the Polish party congress that will debate those reforms approaching next month, a strident Soviet campaign has been launched to bully the Polish party back into line.

It began with the orchestrated release by pro-Soviet Poles of the so-called Katowice resolutions, which accused the current party leadership of the worst crimes in the Marxist-Leninist lexicon — revisionism and counter-revolution. That was immediately followed up by blasts from the Soviet, East German and Czechoslovak press. Charges included opportunism, anarcho-liberalism, the breakdown of law and order and falling under the influence of foreigners, Zionists and Trotskyites.

The Czechoslovaks, ominously, mentioned 1968, when fraternal Warsaw Pact forces intervened in their country because the Communist Party had turned "revisionist and counter-revolutionary" just as the Polish party is said to be threatening to do now. In plain English, the Marxist-Leninist jargon translates as trying to become more democratic.

Many editorials, ours included, said in the early days of the Polish crisis that any fundamental change in the party structure would be intolerable to the Kremlin. But it no longer seems quite so clear what the Soviet Union might decide to tolerate. The Russians know that an invasion of Poland would be met by

fierce resistance; that mini-rebellions could break out in satellite countries or even in the Soviet Union itself, and that Soviet relations with the West would be poisoned for a long time.

Nevertheless, Moscow apparently has decided to try to force the Poles to retreat from democratic reform. The Russians may have chosen to move now because, among other reasons, the death of Cardinal Wyszyński has deprived the Polish people of one of their wisest leaders and Solidarity head Lech Walesa is out of the country at an ILO meeting. If that is the case, though, they appear to have miscalculated. Party officials, journalists and labor leaders have rallied together against the Katowice group and have rejected the Soviet-bloc criticism.

If there is a common force uniting Poles at this point, it is nationalism, popularly expressed by the slogan, "Let Poland be Poland." And that, too, is a threat to the Soviet empire because any nationalism is by definition in conflict with Socialist internationalism. Poles have always been intensely nationalistic, and intensely anti-Soviet, but in the past, the party was always able to keep things under control. When there were problems, a leadership shakeup resolved them.

But that has changed now. It is no longer possible to repair things with a quick fix at the top. It is possible that if Moscow can't bluff the Poles out of their party reforms, it will back down. But no one knows for sure what the Russians will do. And only the Poles can decide how far to go in their quest for more freedom. In the process, though, they deserve every bit of encouragement the West can give them.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Cutting Edge

According to the budget schedule, by the end of next week congressional authorizing committees are to complete legislation turning the more than \$35 billion in cuts voted in last month's budget resolution into real reductions in program benefits and services. In the House, the largest piece of the budget-cutting action — more than \$10 billion — has been dealt to the Education and Labor Committee. Chairman Carl Perkins and many other members find this task so unappealing that they have still not decided whether to take it on at all.

Should this committee fail to act, the job of cutting would fall to the House Budget Committee. With time short, it is likely that the Budget Committee would leave the administration proposals intact, providing only a slim chance for further change when the mammoth budget legislative package comes to the floor. This would be unfortunate.

It is true that Education and Labor has little room to maneuver. The budget process is such that it can only reorder the administration's spending priorities by trading among its own programs. Some obvious savings it might claim — like restricting the scope of Davis-Bacon and other labor-protection statutes — are "worthless" to it since the cost reductions will show up in other budget areas, such as defense. Lack of time for hearings and public debate further increases the general reluctance to make cost-saving changes in the basic terms of programs. Nonetheless, there are some changes the committee can and should make.

The most important would be to sharpen

the formulas that distribute the big dollars in education and job programs so that what is left goes to the geographical areas that need it most. Requiring state and local matching of federal aid on an ability-to-pay basis would also stretch dollars. This would free up money to continue operation of the successful but now doomed job and training programs for low-income youth, welfare recipients and other special problem groups.

The committee doesn't have to buy the administration's block-grant approach to recognize that some housecleaning is in order. Some members may wish to preserve the skeleton of each program against the day when another government will put meat back on the bones. But it is time to ask whether all these special entities were ever worth operating from the federal level. This doesn't necessarily mean abandoning federal aid to low-income children and other groups unlikely to be served adequately by states. The better targets would be the heavily state-financed vocational education program, in which federal leverage is now very small, and education aid to areas with large military installations, which is properly a defense responsibility.

This would still leave the Education and Labor Committee with the unenviable job of making deep cuts in some very useful programs. But the committee will serve either its constituencies or the nation well if it fails to take what opportunity it has to soften the impact of those cuts on those people and areas that most need help.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Arms Control Talks

Insofar as Moscow's problems, economic and imperial, arise from the internal contradictions of Communism, there may be no cause for the West to worry. But insofar as they contribute to international instability, they are the West's problems, too. The instability would be reduced if the two sides could agree on the terms for arms control talks. The Americans evidently feel that they are not yet in a position of strength. The Russians feel that if the NATO missile program goes ahead, they will not be in a position of strength either. Both are wrong in that assessment.

Their military strengths are boundlessly adequate for all strategic contingencies. The danger to the U.S. position is that it will lose political support — in Germany, the Low Countries, even Britain — if its posture appears to be only one of confrontation. There is a stability factor on this side of the equation as well as on the Russian side, and neither will be reduced if efforts for arms control are undermined by spurious arguments about relative weakness in the Kremlin or the Pentagon.

— From the Guardian (London).

U.S. Shuttle Diplomacy

The temporary return of Mr. Philip Habib to Washington does not necessarily mean that the American attempt to find a solution to the crisis in Lebanon has run out of steam.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

CHICAGO — The cat has been partially let out of the bag by the publication of a synopsis of the report on the Beef Trust, now in President Roosevelt's hands. The report will surprise many by its conservatism, but it is bad enough. While many sensational charges are rejected, enough is left to startle the world. The report describes the condition of the six plants inspected as filthy, insanitary and unhygienic. No attempt was made to exercise ordinary cleanliness. Deplorable conditions prevailed in some of the canning departments. One part in five of the meat was described as unfit for use as food, while the tin ingredients were frequently not what they had been advertised to be.

Fifty Years Ago

WASHINGTON — The vigorous attack launched against the power interests by Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania at the opening session of the governors' conference at French Lick yesterday is regarded here as a preliminary flourish in tossing his hat into the presidential ring in the hope of winning either the regular Republican nomination or heading an independent ticket in 1932. Governor Pinchot did not mince words in attacking the power combinations. He charged four groups, the Morgan-Mellon, North American, Harris-Forbes and Insull interests — with controlling 91 percent of the country's power stations and with "milking the public" of \$500 million in overcharges annually.



Lefever and the Rights Debate

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Soviet physicist Vladimir Kislik is not a famous dissident, just a man who for eight years has been trying to emigrate to Israel. For that he has lost his job, been arrested for vagrancy, been confined in a psychiatric hospital. He faced trial on a charge of "hooliganism."

The trial has been held now, and Mr. Kislik was convicted. The specific charge, according to what has filtered out to friends from the courtroom in Kiev, was that he assaulted two people at a bus stop. For that he was sentenced to three years in a labor camp.

Soviet behavior in such cases is hardly surprising. Not long ago another would-be emigrant was convicted of "hooliganism," and drew a similar sentence, for allegedly throwing a birthday cake at someone. But the cynicism and cruelty of it are still shocking. They must be, if we cease to care, cease to be moved by the case of a Vladimir Kislik, we shall have lost some of our own humanity.

The question is what we can do: Americans and others, individuals and organizations, and governments. That is the question that lies at the heart of the debate about human rights, and specifically about the case of Vladimir Kislik. The question is what we can do: Americans and others, individuals and organizations, and governments. That is the question that lies at the heart of the debate about human rights, and specifically about the case of Vladimir Kislik.

Mr. Lefever, over many years of writing and interviewing, has made his answer to that question clear. First, he says, the United States has no right or power to promote human rights in other sovereign states. Second, he would draw a sharp distinction between oppression by Communist and by other brutal governments, speaking out almost exclusively against Communism.

Mr. Kislik would not agree with Mr. Lefever's answer — of that we can be virtually certain. The victims of Soviet oppression have said over and over again, as have the victims of rightist brutality, that foreign and especially American action can help them. And Soviet dissidents and refuseniks have rejected the idea of a human rights policy focused only on Communist abuses.

The point was compellingly made in the Senate hearings to Mr. Lefever by an American physicist, Prof. Kurt Gottfried of Cornell. He spoke for a group called Scientists for Sakharov, Orlov and Shecharansky — the three leading scientific victims of current Soviet repression.

"Though we have devoted all our efforts to Soviet scientists," Prof. Gottfried said, "we have never forgotten that human rights are indivisible. Indeed, our concern for the welfare of Sakharov, Orlov and Shecharansky rests on the recognition that their heroic struggle is of universal significance. We would make a mockery of their sacrifices were we to shut our eyes to brutal repression that occurs outside the Soviet bloc — calamities that we know well for they have engulfed many hundreds of scientists."

For example, Prof. Gottfried mentioned the fate of the once notable scientific communities in Chile, Uruguay and Argentina. The authoritarian regimes of that Southern Cone, he said, have decimated the scientific faculties of their great universities and all but destroyed the lives of many of their best scientists.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

destroyed science and the intellectual life "in the course of killing and imprisoning untold thousands."

Prof. Gottfried's point was that U.S. policy would not be effective if it winked at atrocities by "friendly" authoritarian regimes. A politicized policy would not be able to help Soviet victims either. He said the work of citizens' groups such as his own would also be compromised: "It will be exceedingly difficult to maintain collaboration with European scientists once they decide that our government has a cynical stand on human rights."

In short, the choice of Mr. Lefever as our human rights spokesman conflicts not only with American ideals but with American interests. As that has become increasingly obvious, supporters of his nomination have resorted to increasingly to an old diversionary tactic: red-baiting.

Mr. Lefever himself made the vicious charge that the opposition was "Communist-inspired." His friends now suggest that the critics want to crusade against rightist regimes, ignoring Communist oppression. The truth is that witness

after witness against Mr. Lefever has fought against cruelties by both left and right — because that is the only effective way to fight for human rights.

The American public by all signs wants to continue an evenhanded and active human rights policy. There is a real constituency for human rights in the United States, manifest in the outpouring of opposition to the Lefever nomination. The symbolism of Ernest Lefever as our voice on human rights would offend not only the Americans who want our ideals to be an outspoken part of U.S. foreign policy but the growing human rights movement in the world.

The Economist of London, which even Mr. Lefever would have a hard time defining as "Communist-inspired," said recently: "Putting him in charge of human-rights policy, however sound that policy is, could weaken the domestic support necessary for its effective implementation. Which would leave more despondent chuckling all the way to the torture chamber."

©1968, The New York Times.

Italy: Government by Clan and Conspiracy

By William Pfaff

ROME — The novelist Ignazio Silone, having said that for Italians the advantage of democracy "is that the vote conscientiously used, permits the poor also to share in the intrigue."

Most ordinary Italians, he says, conceive of public life as nothing but fraud, theft and intrigue, no matter who is in power. And they are therefore profoundly skeptical of the possibility of effective democracy and laws applied equally to all.

The ordinary man must therefore find protection. He must have help — his family and friends, a clan, association, union, party, a secret lodge. Without it, a man is at the mercy of the world. This, succinctly, is the explanation for the so-called P-2 scandal which has just rocked Italy.

Lesson of History
No one can survive alone. This is the lesson Italians have drawn from their history of turbulence, betrayal, foreign domination and war. The individual must have his family. The family must have its clan, its protectors, its sources of influence and advancement. It

needs protection even to be left alone.

Italians often strike Anglo-Saxons as politically paranoid, obsessed with notions of plot and conspiracy. They ask an American, why, really, did Washington do this or that; what lies behind some official statement; who really has decided some important matter in Washington.

The American answers that it is all what it seems to be, without subtlety, that what Americans say nearly always is just what they mean — hard to believe as that sometimes may be.

Hidden Danger
But of course Italians ask such questions because in Italy they have to be asked. The head of the secret service and the minister of justice really may be accountable to the leader of a secret Masonic lodge. The banker may really be the man of the Vatican. The professor is secretly a terrorist, while the judge belongs to the Mafia.

How is one to survive in such a world without searching for the real motives, the veiled interests, the hidden danger — and without friends? One must belong to some

group. And it may be dangerous, it might even be fatal, to make a mistake.

This is both a consequence and a further cause of the historical weakness of government in Italy since the country's unification. Government itself only works when clan or alliance are mobilized to make it work.

Luigi Barzini tells the sad story of liberal-minded postwar administrators who tried to govern by force of will and the law alone. They not only failed, but did not know why they failed, found themselves isolated and powerless, and eventually "the office boys" even neglected to supply them with stationery and to fill their ink stands with ink.

It is not, of course, funny at all. It risks becoming a tragedy, because Italy cannot go on forever with the farcical and corrupt government it now possesses. Italian society is in a process of secularization, modernization, and the disconnection between the practices and values of government and those of the public grows steadily wider.

Abortion Question
In a referendum just held here, where participation was nearly 80 percent, the electorate, a big majority (nearly 2 to 1) sustained legal abortion despite the opposition of the church and of the Christian Democratic Party.

What is so interesting is that no one had expected such a majority, and the voting procedure itself made such a vote complicated to accomplish. Yet only a few years ago, the question of legal abortion could not even have been posed. Even divorce was not possible before 1970.

Italy is changing. It has to change under the impact of its economic and social transformation since the 1950s. What before the war was a peasant society is now a dynamic industrial economy.

The mistake of Americans is too often to underestimate the force of the past and of convention in other societies. We take the view of the world, which is that just about anything is possible, that reality is plastic. But the European error, and it is particularly an Italian error, is to think that nothing really changes or can change.

Foreign Control
The peculiar quality of Italian political life, its deviancy, its conspiracies and lawlessness, derives from Italy's experience of foreign intervention and the threat of subjugation to Spain, later to the Austrians, which lasted from the mid-16th century, including a crucial interruption by Napoleon, until the late 19th century — three hundred years of foreign occupation and control.

But since 1870, Italy has lived a different reality, especially since 1945, when economic began to accelerate demographic and social change. Tension between the dynamism of the society and its obsolescent politics is responsible for the terrorism that erupted after 1968. It is responsible for such affairs as the P-2 scandal, where the private interests and greed of a secret camorra took precedence over the public interest.

But it is also responsible for the public's desperate outrage at this affair. The new Italy must burst out of this old and corrupt system. It will do so. The process is under way but it is slow. One hopes that it is not too slow.

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A Prophet Loyal To All Mankind

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — "Man inhabits two worlds. One is the natural world of plants and animals, of soils and airs and waters, which preceded him by billions of years and of which he is a part. The other is the world of social institutions and artifacts he builds for himself, using his tools and engines, his science and his dreams to fashion an environment obedient to human purpose and direction."

Barbara Ward, who died on Sunday, wrote those words, pulling together the essence of her life's arguments and transmitting it in a language that could penetrate further and wider than almost anyone who commanded a pen for a living.

The Times of London, in its obituary, described her as "one of the most outstanding and admired women of her generation." She was more than that, a breath of wind that blew across our lives, that cleared so many cobwebs from obscure corners, made so many unnecessarily complex issues plain and who inspired hundreds of thousands of readers and listeners in many countries, on most of the continents, to think seriously about the progress of their small planet, and their wider responsibilities in it and to remember, whatever the pressures and demands of the hour, that there was "only one earth," and it would be easier to destroy it than to recreate it.

Like the anonymous Egyptian writer of 2,000 years ago, she had the facility — in self-mocking tones, she would confess — "the facility" to find "words that are unknown, utterances and sayings in fresh language that has not been debased . . . an utterance that has not grown stale."

Postwar Ideas
It was this mastery over language that gave her her first success when, at the tender age of 25, she joined Geoffrey Crowther as his assistant editor at The Economist and from that pulpit moved to shape some of the critical political and economic ideas of the post-war period.

A Socialist, an Atlanticist, a European, but above all a passionate friend of the millions of the Third World — "non-semblable, non-frère" — no single journalistic voice was perhaps more responsible for inspiring as many of the better, wiser decisions that were made in the course of the last 40 years.

The core of her thinking was man's imagination and his yearning — sometimes dimly perceived, at other moments passionately and sharply focused — for a world in which every person was given dignity and a measure of equality. It was the message of the great prophets, from Isaiah to Karl Marx, who called on man "to undo the thongs of the yoke, to let the enslaved go free . . . sharing your bread with the hungry and bringing the homeless into your house."

Her own taking-off point was her Catholicism. In her early books, "The West at Bay," "Polarity for the West," "Faith and Freedom," she was concerned with how the West in the immediate years after World War II could find the

moral and political inspiration to ensure that, having fought off one evil political philosophy, it was not immediately swamped by another.

Yet, as she campaigned against Communism, she argued with a rising tide of conviction that the West would never be really strong until it learned "frugality, compassion and the desire not to be foremost in everything."

She wanted a West that could lay aside the racial authority of empire, could share the bounty it had made or inherited and could at the same time nurture and preserve the scarce and irreplaceable environment of its planet.

She feared it would not be, that avaricious man would not listen, that real life really was close to Buddha's concept of a "melancholy wheel" with a basis not so much in revolving constellations and returning harvests as in the deadly repetition of imperial rise, conquest, decline and fall.

She was sometimes melancholy herself, for, apart from disposition, she had burned up her body in trying to preach an alternative course. Few friends or acquaintances, however, shared her, for the person she preferred to show to the world was the one Donald Tyerman, the late editor of The Economist, described as "full of elegance, assurance, beauty and wit," combined with "beauty, personal kindness and modesty, of demeanor."

Foundation of Cures
It was this that made her voice so acceptable. She could wrap the harshest criticism in the softest glove. Errors, for her, were the foundation of cures. She had the ability to talk to bankers, nuclear scientists, student activists, bishops (she was the first woman in modern times to address a synod of bishops) or political leaders and lead them away from their traditional ideological props and toward a more realistic, comparative, specialized intellectual commitment.

What, Francis Bacon called "the idols of the market and the idols of the tribe" — to consider a larger, more engaging and more important world.

She could write on science, philosophy, literature, theology, politics and economics more lucidly and with more learning than many of their respective full-time practitioners.

However rich her metaphors, eclectic her writings and speeches, there was a central recurring theme — the need to be loyal to all of mankind, to share what we have been given, and to realize that without this, the earth we inhabit is extraordinarily vulnerable — "alone in space, alone in its life-supporting systems, powered by inconceivable energies, wayward, unlikely, unpredictable, but nourishing, enlightening and enriching in the largest degree — is this not a precious home for all of us earthlings? Is it not worth our love? Does it not deserve all the inventiveness and courage and generosity of which we are capable to preserve it from degradation and destruction and by doing so, to secure our own survival?"

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Haig's Second Wind

After Initial Scuffles, He Appears to Edge Toward Traditional Center of U.S. Politics

This article is excerpted from *The New York Times Magazine*.

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

THE LATE-AFTERNOON sun barely penetrated the office, with its wood-paneled walls and Colonial-style furniture, as the secretary of state mused on America's situation in the world. "I think we've got more going for us," he said during the course of a 90-minute interview, "than we've had historically in the last 30 years." The "beleaguered" Russian leaders, he added, must understand that "there are hopes for arms control, hopes for the West to assist them in solving their dilemmas in the economic and agricultural spheres." Of course, there would be a price — "some reining in of what has been a hemorrhaging of risk-taking."

The now-famous hard-line voice of Alexander Meigs Haig Jr. was still there, the voice that has spent the last four months sounding the alarm about America's military weakness and leading the Soviet Union for its contributions to international terrorism. But as he sat in his shirt sleeves, reaching for another cigarette, he seemed to be trying out a second voice, less abrasive, more balanced, edging toward the political center that has been the traditional home of American secretaries of state. And the new voice was in keeping with other recent moves he has made — increased personal contacts with key legislators, for example — seemingly aimed at developing a new public support system.

What's more, these changes are matched by a dramatic switch in Mr. Haig's cavalier treatment of his colleagues in the Reagan administration. (Officials present at an early Cabinet meeting recall his response to a question from Agriculture Secretary John R. Block: "I have no reason to discuss that with you; it's our issue.") Worse, the White House came to believe that Mr. Haig was trying to usurp the authority of the president himself, and presidential aides meted out a harsh public punishment. Both the embattled Mr. Haig, and his attackers declare that the fending is over, but clearly it is nothing more than a truce, and Reagan aides privately refer to "a trial period."

The bloodletting was a strange kind of problem for Mr. Haig, whose previous career in the Army and as presidential chief of staff under Richard M. Nixon made him appear to be the consummate inside man. Yet there is much

that is incongruous about Al Haig and his position today.

He is a steadfast conservative who was pushed for his post by conservative Sen. Jesse A. Helms, Republican of North Carolina — but he is clearly to the left of most of President Reagan's leading aides. ("Imagine my being the 'liberal' in any administration!" he has said.) In fact, his hard-line pronouncements to date have simply alienated the center without satisfying the right. He and his aides are preoccupied with forestalling attacks from that quarter.

He can look forward, just by the nature of his job, to alienating the political aides around the president. For it is the secretary's task, as one associate said, "to take the interests of other countries into account and to argue the national interest over political interests. That would have to put him into some conflict with the White House."

He must have political support to accomplish his policy goals — but he has no power base of his own, no constituency in Congress or among the public, no strong personal relationship with the president. He is said to be a recipient of advice and support from the circle around Henry A. Kissinger, who was Mr. Haig's boss as national security adviser under Mr. Nixon (Mr. Kissinger is believed to be among those who counseled the secretary to make his rhetoric less strident) — but that is not an association Mr. Haig publicly acknowledges. Mr. Kissinger's popularity among the Reagan aides is distinctly limited. "We haven't got any friends," a senior State Department official lamented, "and we need them."

He must create a coherent, long-range foreign policy — but up to now, the administration has been operating on an ad hoc basis, shifting its stance with each decision, and creating considerable confusion. The hitch is that the formulation of any coherent policy — just how the military lines should be drawn against Moscow, for example — would require that Mr. Haig do battle with the more conservative elements of the Reagan constituency. Yet he cannot take on the right without destroying the current political and philosophical unity in the party, and perhaps destroying himself. As many in the White House have acknowledged privately, it is a dilemma for the administration as a whole.

Mr. Haig's friends and staff constantly emphasize the practicality of the man. "Al explodes bombshells publicly," said a longtime colleague. "That's his nature. But in private, he's a pragmatist." One aide offered a case in point: Mr. Haig's instincts probably urged him

to use covert military action to get the Cubans out of Angola, but he actually chose diplomacy as his means.

The secretary of state is not the only player in the foreign-policy game who lays claim to being pragmatic. Mr. Reagan's principal aides, the presidential counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, and the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, see themselves as the balance wheel between Mr. Haig and the political right. Increasingly, they are playing the role of adjudicators.

Experience and Skill

For all Alexander Haig's experience and skill, he put on a textbook display of good drama and bad politics during his first months in office. At his confirmation hearings, he managed to suggest that Mr. Nixon really had done nothing wrong in the matter of Watergate, and he alienated his senatorial inquirers with a tough, argumentative stance. Shortly before the inauguration, at a meeting with the State Department transition team — most of whose members had been chosen by Richard V. Allen, national security adviser-designate, and blessed by Sen. Helms — Mr. Haig announced: "Thank you very much. Your work is done. You have one minute each to say what you want."

Mr. Haig proceeded to take on the president, the White House staff and half his Cabinet colleagues. While Mr. Reagan was saying that he would make the key sub-Cabinet appointments, Mr. Haig was announcing that such posts at the State Department would be "my nominations." On Inauguration Day, before the White House could begin to organize the system for making national security decisions, Mr. Haig presented his own plan, which reserved virtually all bureaucratic power to the secretary of state. The move failed, and it also alienated the very highest men in the administration: Mr. Meese, Mr. Baker and his deputy, Michael K. Deaver, and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, a close presidential friend whom Mr. Haig had actually been courting.

The White House staff responded with a standard Washington weapon. The whole incident was leaked to the press, a warning shot across Mr. Haig's bow. The front pages of many newspapers carried articles in which White House sources complained that Mr. Haig was seeking the limelight for himself. Mr. Reagan had decided to put Vice President Bush in charge of crisis management. Mr. Haig told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee of his unhappiness with such a role for Mr. Bush and

implied that he would resign if it came to pass. Later that same day, Mr. Reagan publicly stopped down his secretary of state, naming Mr. Bush as the crisis manager without even a mention of Mr. Haig's role.

The fireworks are apparently over now, but their effects linger on. The parties to the struggle have developed attitudes toward one another that will shape future relations, and Al Haig and others in and out of government were given some clear lessons on how to succeed in the Reagan administration.

Members of the White House staff feel that Mr. Haig is a prima donna, perhaps ultimately uncontrollable. They point out that even after the public explosion over the crisis-manager matter, Mr. Haig still got in front of the president on three high-profile issues. The secretary let it be known that he opposed Mr. Reagan's decisions to end the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union and to sell sophisticated reconnaissance aircraft to Saudi Arabia. And after the attempted assassination of the president, Mr. Haig seemed to be taking a lot upon himself in his tense television appearance during which he proclaimed his now-famous line, "I'm in control here."

Haig's People

Meanwhile, Mr. Haig's people have reached their own conclusions about the White House staff. They have become convinced that James Baker is their main opponent there; they hold that Mr. Baker, a former campaign chief for Mr. Bush, might be trying to advance the vice president's presidential aspirations. (Mr. Haig has had his own aspirations in the same direction.) Other parties to the battles, however, insist that Mr. Baker was not acting on his own but in full concert with Mr. Meese and Mr. Deaver.

The Haig staff initially felt that while the national security adviser is, traditionally, a natural competitor of the secretary of state, the incumbent, Mr. Allen, was harmless. They came to believe otherwise. Several people, for example, both inside and outside the government, report that Mr. Allen has told them that Mr. Haig is not, truly, a friend of Israel. They also say that Mr. Allen has cited doctors as his authorities for claiming that patients who undergo bypass heart surgery, which Mr. Haig experienced, develop an uncontrollable urge to dominate other people. An aide to Mr. Haig characterizes both statements as "preposterous" and medical authorities deny that bypass surgery causes such an urge to dominate. Mr. Allen has chosen not to respond to inquiries about the statements.

Mr. Haig, himself, has not kept his bitterness hidden. Some aides say they have frequently heard from the secretary's lips a familiar refrain from his days in the Nixon White House: "So and so is trying to do a number on me." Mr. Haig has made no bones, for exam-



Alexander M. Haig Jr.

ple, about telling friends and associates that the "three-headed Hydra monster" running the White House is not very efficient or professional. He has often treated questions from reporters as unfriendly challenges, and his relations with the press have become strained.

The public beating Mr. Haig received at the hands of the White House was virtually unprecedented, and he and his aides like to pretend that it was the work of that errant trio, not of the president himself. Yet it is clear that Mr. Reagan did little to defend his secretary of state during the battle.

The central lesson is that the president is prepared to go very far to see that his rules of teamwork are enforced. Two of Mr. Haig's main rivals, Mr. Allen and Mr. Bush, have won increased trust and influence by becoming stalwart team players. A senior administration official who knows the president well said of the recent problems of Mr. Haig: "Ron Reagan doesn't want any one of his key people out in front of anyone else. If someone does get out in front, he gets sawed off. People learned to be careful not to elbow one another. Al wanted to put his mark on the tree and got out in front."

According to Sen. Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada and a close friend and adviser to the president, the internal feuding over foreign policy has ended. In an interview, the senator said: "The president and everyone were preoccupied with the economy. Al moved into the vacuum, as he should have. But he had just been commander of NATO, and that's as near being treated like God as you can get in this world. So, Al had to adjust." As of now, Sen. Laxalt concluded, Mr. Haig "has developed a closer personal rapport with the president, and he finally realizes that all he has to do to meet or speak with the president, one-on-one, is to pick up the phone and call him."

There are others close to the White House who reach a similar conclusion: For the foreseeable future, Mr. Haig is likely to keep his job. But their perspective is less friendly. The judgment has been reached, they say, that it would be too messy to discharge Mr. Haig. There is general agreement that he remains the most knowledgeable and experienced foreign-affairs person in the administration and the only one with a strong reputation abroad. And no one, they add, has come up with a plausible replacement.

Ulster's Women: Auxiliaries, Sympathizers, Victims of the Irish Republicans' Struggle

By William Borders

New York Times Service

BELFAST — At the funeral of Bobby Sands, the first of four fasting prisoners to die in May, his parish priest described what an ordeal his 66-day hunger strike had been for the family, especially for Rosaleen Sands, his mother.

The Rev. Liam Mullin said that in the final days he had advised Mrs. Sands to stay away from the prison hospital where her son was dying, to spare herself, but that she had insisted on visiting him every day. "The Blessed Virgin Mary stayed with her son until the end, and I want to do that, too," the priest quoted Mrs. Sands as saying.

In church that rainy afternoon, as masked Irish Republican Army members stood outside waiting to take the body to the cemetery, it probably struck few as odd or presumptuous that Mrs. Sands would compare herself to Mary standing by the cross as Jesus died. The misty, green myth of Irish republicanism maintains a cherished role for the women's workfolk, and especially for their mothers.

Some Irish women have played an activist role in the struggle, such as the legendary Maud Gonne, or Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, the former member of Parliament and a leading organizer of support for the hunger strikers.

Movement Withers

Two women formerly prominent in the madrigal of Northern Irish politics, Mairead Corrigan and Betty Williams, won the 1976 Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts to bring the two religious communities together. Their movement has withered, and they are no longer active.

More often, women have stood by, passive and suffering, as men fought to drive the British out. From the early days of this ancient struggle, women have played a service role — supporting political action as Mrs. Sands did, offering sanctuary to fugitives and raising the next generation of warriors.

In the minutes after each of the four deaths of hunger strikers in May, women poured out of their houses in the poorer Roman Catholic neighborhoods to bang the lids of trash cans on the pavement, a traditional way of spreading bad news. Then, in angry little knots, they stood on street corners exhorting the British while their teen-age sons pelted army and police patrols with bricks and firebombs.

"The Brits have had two of mine in their jail already," a Belfast woman said the other evening, speaking with a mixture of distress and nationalist pride. "And now there's fear that they'll take the younger ones too."

However, some of these republican attitudes are changing increasingly with the new wave of feminism coming, albeit slowly, to traditional Ireland. Members of the Belfast Women's Col-



Bobby Sands' coffin is carried through crowds to the cemetery in Belfast.

lective, formed in 1977, felt alienated from the nationalist movement, despite their republican sympathies, because of its conflicts with feminist goals.

"All the women in the group agreed on their opposition to British imperialism, but we made cogent criticisms of the republican movement, particularly of its position on women," the col-

lective said in an article it wrote for "Spare Rib," a British feminist magazine.

"We showed how women had been used and forgotten in the previous struggles for Ireland. This stand led to an increasing political isolation. Because we protested the British presence, we were labeled as republicans; at the same time, because we were highly critical of the republican movement, we were labeled as a bourgeois women's group. We couldn't win either way."

Northern Irish culture, dominated by unchanging sectarian struggle and old traditions, has helped to impede women's aspirations. Prof. Eileen Evans of the New University of Ulster, who has made extensive studies in poor neighborhoods all over the province, concluded: "It seems possible that significant changes have occurred in the attitudes and expectations of women in Northern Ireland on their rights and role within marriage, but that amongst men the notion of democracy within the home has so far made little progress."

In the 12 years since the present phase of violence began, the number of marriage breakdowns has increased sharply, with the strain of prolonged imprisonment an important factor. "He is out now, and no way is he the same person," a woman wrote after her husband, an IRA guerrilla, returned from jail. "The man I married was beautiful; now he is awful. Hatred is all I can see now in him."

Many wives and mothers of Protestant paramilitary men suffer similar anguish. But social workers say there is usually less alienation on their side because their struggle is to retain the established order, to keep the province British. There are also many innocent victims, such as Roberta Guiney. Her husband happened to be delivering milk in a republican area, with his 14-year-old son along for the ride, on the morning Bobby Sands died. Their truck was stoned by angry pro-IRA youths. Mr. Guiney lost control and crashed, fatally injuring himself and his son.

At the boy's funeral, a prayer was said for all children living through the Irish troubles — bystanders like the milkman's son as well as young street warriors who learn early to throw rocks and bricks at police patrols. Raymond McCreesh, who died in a hunger strike at the age of 24, was 16 when he joined an active IRA battalion and only 12 when the current troubles began.

Others, only slightly younger, have almost no recollection of peace. This may turn out to be "a painful and unpredictable legacy," said a distressed mother of seven as she watched the ritual of 11-year-olds and 12-year-olds grimly masking their faces before an encounter with the police. Such women, although firm republicans, worry about what the struggle is doing to their children and homes, as Irish women have worried for generations.

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Herald Tribune

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Reach out and touch someone

Theater in England

Oscar Wilde Loses Again in Dramatized Trials

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "Feasting With Panthers" (at the Chichester Festival Theatre) has nothing at all in do with panthers and precious little with feasting, but it is a play about Oscar Wilde once described the thrill of being in bed with such jailbait that finally landed him in Reading Gaol in 1895.

What we have here, in a production devised and directed and designed by Peter Coe, is a dramatized transcript of Oscar's three celebrated and scandalous trials. "Feasting With Panthers" is in that sense not a play at all but a painstaking (and on the first night also painful, thanks to the failure of one counsel's memory) reconstruction of the Wilde hearings line by line and submission by submission.

It has all the qualities of one of those 1950s television programs in which famous cases were re-enacted while "You the Jury" were asked to consider a verdict. It is also strongly reminiscent of the black-and-white B movies in which Edgar Lustgarten used to creep around the scene of some particularly bloody crime asking us to decide whether the jury had got it right.

Continued to Court Proceedings

Quite apart from the fact that the Chichester stage and auditorium are a little spacious for a chamber drama of this kind, the overriding problem with "Feasting With Panthers" is that by confining Oscar and us to nothing but the court proceedings and a couple of brief quotes from "De Profundis," Mr. Coe misses a lot of the drama and much of the interest.

It does not much matter that he has condensed the three trials into two, one on each side of the intermission, or that he has removed Alfred Taylor from the original indictment, nor that he has made Carson the prosecutor in the second and third trial where in truth he appeared only for the defense of the Marquess of Queensberry in the first, though all this may annoy historians and detract from the play's documentary claims.

What matters more is that the courtroom format cannot explain the dubious way the police went about collecting witnesses, nor the incidental dramas such as the French journalist who accidentally got called as a juror, misheard some evidence and reported to the European press that Oscar had been having an affair with the prime minister, Lord Rosebery.

Nor are we allowed any feeling for the period, or the way in which the Wilde trial was just one in a series of high-society scandals with which the later Victorians kept themselves amused. We never get to know that Carson had been at Trinity College in Dublin with Oscar, nor the condition of Queensberry's mental health at the time of the leaving of the celebrated "sodomite" card. We are not even told that this was misspelled.

The Paris Stage

Tolstoy Tale Strong Stuff, but Not Great Theater

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "If the reluctant descent of the 'downward path' to death constituted drama, then Tolstoy's 'Death of Ivan Ilyich' would be one of the greatest dramas ever written — which it certainly is not," wrote the celebrated critic William Archer, who translated Ibsen into English and was privy to every twist of playing-making.

Simone Benmussa has put the Archer point to the test and proved it correct. Taking the Tolstoy tale, born of his author's obsession with the inevitable when he reached middle age, she has arranged its incidents in a series of scenes and staged them in the Theatre du Rond-Point's small auditorium. Those who saw her excellent adaptation of George Moore's story of a Dublin housemaid who disguised herself as a manservant to augment her wages, "Alain Nobbs," are aware of Benmussa's skill as a theatrical technician. Here again, she has tackled something that resists materialization and wrought from it an attention-holding, if exceedingly somber, playhouse experiment. As Archer predicted, however, it fails to blossom into great drama.

Tolstoy's intention, according to the biographer Henri Troyat, was, at first, to write his story as the diary of a man struggling with and then resigning himself to death. Gradually it occurred to him that it would gain tragedy by being told in the third person so that the situation would be seen from various angles.

Sense of Doom

Ivan Ilyich is a conscientious official without much religious faith but guided by principles he has been taught by his middle-class parents. An unexpected promotion permits him to move with his family into more luxurious quarters and while hanging some curtains in his new home he falls from a ladder and is injured. The accident appears trivial. His doctor reassures him, but is uncertain of the nature of his ailment, and his wife and daughter, thinking his illness is not serious, try to cheer him.

Yet he senses that he is doomed, and begins to meditate on the false values that have ruled his existence. His only companion in his lonely hours is a peasant servant who eases his pain by holding his master's legs on his shoulders to relieve congested circulation. He is entranced to receive extraordinary news and submit his sufferings to increase and he shrieks in agony and terror, then grows calm and sinks into oblivion and death.

Tolstoy relates Ivan Ilyich's history and demise as a moral warning and a condemnation of 19th-century materialism. Despite its third-person narration it hinges on a deep conflict — in Anna de Noailles' words, "on those moments when, wearily, seating himself between his destiny and his death, man in stupor contemplates his inert, dark soul."

To restate and illuminate that situation in theatrical performance would require soliloquies by Shakespeare, and these Benmussa has been unable to supply. What she has done — and does well — is to parade before us the characters and incidents of the story, neatly, earnestly and absorbingly. What is missing is greatness.

The company she has enlisted, headed by Jacques Spiesser as the man who learns life's lesson too late, is equal to the present purpose, but Ivan Ilyich is a role for a histrionic virtuoso, a Moissi, a Jouvet, an Olivier.

Britain's National Theatre, touring the continent, has visited the Odéon with an entrancing production of "The Provok'd Wife," admirably directed by Peter Wood

and ornamented by Carl Toms' ingenious sets.

It is appropriate that the British troupe has brought just this play to Paris — for Sir John Vanbrugh began writing it when he was locked up in 1691 in the Bastille, suspected of being an English spy. It is unlikely that he was, though he was many other things during his glittering career: an army captain, an architect of high accomplishments, a courier and a superb comedy writer.

He was also a gentleman of unusual tolerance. Voltaire, who met him in England, remembered that his experience of being Louis

XIV's "guest" in the Bastille had not in the least embittered him about France or the French, and in this play, his first, he included a delightful French ladies' maid.

Molière was the model for the Restoration comic dramatists and for those of the age of James II and William and Mary, the generation to which Vanbrugh belonged. The general scheme of this comedy is Molièreque, but its dialogue and characterizations are in the line of Wycherley, broad, hearty and boisterously bold.

Sir John Bute mistreats his wife, who, though courted by a humorous admirer, remains faithful.

Brute is not cuckolded, but is reformed by other measures, forced to disguise himself as his wife after a tavern brawl and dragged to stand embarrassing trial.

John Wood, one of England's foremost actors, is splendidly expansive as the rowdy, ignominious and more is stylish acting by all the others: Geraldine McEwan as his provok'd mate, Lindsay Duncan as his niece, Dorothy Tutin as Lady Fanciful, Brenda Blethyn as the French maid, Michael Kitchen as the misogynic landowner, Nicky Katt as the long-dead lover and Peter Bourke as the valet, Razor.

Books for Young People

Spillane Writes for a New Audience

By Fred Ferretti

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Most of my mail these days comes from lined loose-leaf paper with three holes," Mickey Spillane said in describing the new audience he has begun cultivating with the first of a series of adventure-detective books for young people. "Kids are awfully smart," he added with a touch of wonder that made him seem a bit out of character. "They know an awful lot."

The writer, whose first detective novel, "I, the Jury," appeared in 1947, has carefully cultivated a wisecracking tough-guy image in the years since he wrote this violent and often sexually explicit books as "Kiss Me, Deadly," "My Gun Is Quick" and "The Last Cop Out," selling 70 million copies worldwide and inspiring imitators by the score.

Now, though his hair is still in the half-inch crew cut he has worn since he was 7, though his face is ruddy and he carries his weight well between thick, wide shoulders,

he is, he says, "after all, 63, and I'm learning that there are a lot of things you can do when you're older that you could do while you were young." He added, "And when you get to the end of your career you want to do things for fun."

He decided that he would write adventure books for young people. "Besides, my publisher dared me to try writing kids' books," he said. "What they forgot is that I wrote for the comics when I first began writing before the war. So it wasn't such a big deal."

What turned out to be a big deal after he wrote "The Day the Sea Rolled Back" recently released as a \$1.75 paperback by Bantam Books, was the letters. "I had never had letters from kids before — that and a parade recently in Benton Harbor, Mich., where the kids all yelled hello at me. They told me they like the book, but a lot of them know me from the Miller Lite beer commercials on television." In the commercials, Spillane is again the tough guy, in trench coat and porkpie hat, a rangy blond woman hanging on his arm.

Spillane has produced 20 books, 10 of which have featured his nameless private detective, Mike Hammer. The hero of four others is Tiger Mann, equally tough, equally rough. In all of them the situations have been tense, the action violent, the language occasionally obscene.

'Impending Violence'

In "The Day the Sea Rolled Back" there is "no excessive violence," he said, adding, "The kids never fight grow-ups. They never fight. They use their smaller size, their agility in outfit grown-up villains."

There is no rough language in this book or the two others he has completed, nor will there be in the rest of the six planned. "But I don't hold back in any other way," he said. "One thing I don't do is write down to kids. I use my old techniques — a big, happy surprise ending, which I write first, then write it out."

Are the endings always happy? "Of course. You have to make a book satisfactory. People only read to get to the end of a book, not to get to the middle. You need a big thrill at the end."

Mickey Spillane has drawn the young people's books out of his experience. He lives just offshore at Murrell's Inlet, south of Myrtle Beach, S.C., and the action in all the new books takes place by the sea, in shipwrecks, in sand, in tropical undergrowth.

He conceded that much of the appeal, for him, in writing for the young is to keep himself young. "God, I certainly don't feel old," he said. "I forget I'm 63 all the time. Every time I shave I look at the guy in the mirror and say, 'That can't be me!' But it is."

Jack Manning, The New York Times

Mickey Spillane at 63.

History

French Relic in Ireland

New York Times Service

PORTARLINGTON, Ireland — Dublin is familiar to most Irishmen as the site of the first turf-burning power station in Ireland, erected in 1950.

The cone of the cooling tower dominates the main street, but in its shadow stands a more unusual structure, known locally as the French church. This is the old Huguenot parish of Saint Paul's, believed to be one of the few churches still in use in Ireland in which the Huguenots worshipped.

Persecution

During the 17th and 18th centuries, about 10,000 to 600,000 Huguenot Protestants who fled persecution in France came to Ireland, then Protestant-ruled.

The refugees helped build up the linen industry in Belfast, silkweaving in Dublin, woolen manufacturing in other parts of the country.

The Huguenot settlement at Portarlington consisted of retired army people who had fought on the side of the William of Orange against the Catholic King James in the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. William's victory helped to ensure Protestant domination in Ireland for 200 years, and in 1692 the Irish Parliament passed a law granting freedom of worship to the Huguenots and other "Protestant strangers."

A few Huguenot houses are still occupied in Portarlington. They differ from the Irish houses in their high, pitched roofs and windowless street facades. The Huguenots pre-

Popular Pews

ferred to have windows facing their gardens.

Until the early 1800s, the community at Portarlington adhered to the form of French spoken during the reign of Louis XIV and became a famous center for learning the language. At one time, there were as many as 16 French schools in Portarlington. One of the schools is now a hotel.

"They tried to make a little bit of France in the middle of Ireland," said the Rev. Edward C. Woods, 36, rector of the French church. "It must have been a tremendous adjustment for them, and the Irish didn't necessarily welcome them as brothers, seeing that they were living on land from which the Catholic Irish had been dispossessed."

Genetic Test Can Indicate Paternity

U.S. Courts Accept Method as Evidence

By Angel Castillo

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A new blood-testing procedure using genetic markers to match a child with the father is revolutionizing court judgments on paternity.

The method is known as HLA, for human leukocyte antigen. It identifies inherited genetic markers in the blood's white cells, allowing a laboratory to match a child with its biological father in almost all cases.

New York state recently approved HLA for the courtroom. Laboratory fees are about \$500, and under New York law, payment can be ordered by the judge from the alleged father or from public funds. Under statutes or court decisions, the testing has been accepted since 1979 in Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin.

Use of HLA blood testing — originally developed in 1952 for other purposes — produced a dramatic outcome in a Brooklyn paternity case. Two New York City men — identified only as Duane, 27, and Albert, 30 — filed separate suits against an unmarried woman, Cynthia, 28, with each claiming to be the father of her 7-year-old daughter.

Cynthia insisted the real father was Albert, but after a nonjury trial last August, Judge Frank Torres found that the testimony of Cynthia and Albert "was not worthy of belief." He tentatively concluded that Duane was the real father.

While he prepared to write his decision, Judge Torres granted a request from Cynthia's lawyer for HLA testing. Doctors certified that Albert was most likely the girl's father, with a 97.3-percent level of probability. They ruled out Duane absolutely.

As a result, Judge Torres ruled that Albert was the father.

99.9-Percent Accuracy

Dr. Fred H. Allen Jr. and Dr. Leon N. Sussman, researchers at New York State Blood Center, say that when used in conjunction with the traditional red-cell blood-grouping tests, HLA testing can yield negative evidence ruling out 99.9 percent of falsely accused men.

Use of HLA testing also yields strong positive evidence — previously unavailable. When HLA testing does not exclude a man as the father, a statistical formula is applied that takes into account the prevalence of certain genetic traits in the population groups to which the mother, child and alleged father belong. The computation, results in a probability, usually greater than 95 percent, if the man is in fact the father, according to Dr. Allen and Dr. Sussman.

Scientists at the Sloan-Kettering Institute reported recently that HLA testing was so effective that when a 24-year-old woman became pregnant a few weeks after being raped, the doctors made a prenatal determination with a 96 percent certainty that the woman's husband, and not the rapist, was responsible for the pregnancy.

Federal estimates indicate that of all births in the United States — almost 3.6 million last year — at least 16 percent now occur out of wedlock, compared with only 4 percent in 1950. Of the 239,000 births recorded by New York state residents in 1980, close to 24 percent were illegitimate, including about 36 percent of the new 103,000 births in New York City, officials say.

Little Risk Seen From Mercury in Mediterranean

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — The UN Environment Program is campaigning to lift a ban on the consumption of fish with high mercury content in countries around the Mediterranean Sea.

A four-year study by 34 marine laboratories in 15 Mediterranean countries has concluded that mercury levels in the Mediterranean have always been high because of natural forces, and that there is little danger to health.

However, the UN study advises that swordfish and tuna — which contain high levels of mercury — should not be eaten more than once a week, and that pregnant women should not eat these fish at all because of the particular sensitivity of unborn babies in the metal.

In response to a request by the World Health Organization, many countries banned consumption of fish with high mercury content in the 1960s. This followed an outbreak of mercury poisoning near Minamata Bay in Japan, where fish was eaten from contaminated industrial waste.

A UN official said mercury levels in the Mediterranean are high, and swordfish were three to five times higher than recommended levels, but that this was because of natural causes, such as the high mercury content of rocks. "Today, from all sources, the Mediterranean gets 500 tons of mercury a year, but the total input from industries around the Mediterranean is no more than 10 tons per year," he said.

Athens Stores Attacked

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Two separate blasts ignited by firebombs gutted a central Athens department store Wednesday and seriously damaged another before being brought under control, police said.

Bankers' Conference Is Warned To Heed Needs of Third World

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

LAUSANNE — An international monetary conference grouping some 200 of the world's leading bankers has begun here with criticism of U.S. and British policy toward the Third World.

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath told Tuesday's opening session that the United States and Britain are blocking aid to the Third World and thereby increasing the danger of a global economic collapse.

Mr. Heath warned that when the industrial countries meet the poor countries in a much-heralded North-South "summit" in Mexico next October they "must agree on an emergency program." In a press conference after his speech, he said that efforts so far to alleviate Third World problems "have been blocked by the Americans and the British."

U.S. Interest Rates

The conference chairman, Roger E. Anderson, chairman of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago, noted that the gap between the rich and poor countries has widened and he said "aggravated by the oil drain." He said he was saddened to see needs of the less-developed countries neglected "now and again" by the United States, and to hear serious concern for global development dismissed as "part of a Marshall Plan mentality."

Mr. Heath also roundly criticized high U.S. interest rates, a source of general concern to the financial community assembled here. At a private session closed to journalists, Mr. Heath said U.S. interest rate policy was based "on a

monetarist approach" and presupposed a noninflationist free market mechanism.

When challenged by Richard P. Cooley, chief executive officer of the Wells Fargo Bank of Los Angeles, to say what he advised instead, Mr. Heath indicated that he would prefer to see the use of a broader range of anti-inflationary instruments, rather than monetary policy alone.

Europeans reportedly did not join in the Heath-Cooley debate, although U.S. interest-rate policy is widely and publicly criticized here. Speaking off the record, European bankers seem less concerned about high U.S. rates than their public statements indicate.

IMF, World Bank

The thrust of Mr. Heath's remarks was that the Western powers could not divorce East-West strategic rivalry from North-South economic problems. In the present decade, he said, "East-West and North-South have become inextricably intertwined." Some of the poorest countries, he suggested, will be easy pickings for "Soviet encroachment" if the West fails to come through with necessary aid.

He deplored the notion of the Reagan administration that help on the scale needed can be provided mainly by the private sector. Instead, he argued, the resources of

Zurich Offices Set Afire

Reuters

ZURICH — An incendiary device thrown through a window of the main Swiss office of the West German airline Lufthansa on Wednesday caused about \$50,000 in damage but no injuries, an airline spokesman said.

China's Party Secretary Heads Soong Mourners

Reuters

PEKING — The Chinese Communist Party secretary, Hu Yaobang, who is widely expected to replace Hu Guofeng soon as party chairman, led a funeral service Wednesday for Soong Ching-ling, the widow of Sun Yat-sen, founder of modern China.

A television broadcast from Peking's Great Hall of the People showed Mr. Hu presiding over the memorial ceremony for Miss Soong, who died Friday. Mr. Hu is a close ally of the party's deputy chairman, Deng Xiaoping.

Mr. Deng, named second, gave a long eulogy in which he described Miss Soong as an outstanding patriot and fighter for Communism. Mr. Hua was named third in a long list of leaders, lending weight to speculation that he may continue to hold high office after his expected removal from the chairmanship at a long-awaited Central Committee meeting later this month.

The lineup was a clear show of strength for Mr. Deng and his supporters prior to the crucial party plenum.

The elevation of Mr. Hu, who is about 66, to the No. 1 position at the most important funeral since the death of Mao in 1976 confirmed his pre-eminent place in the reformist leadership that Mr. Deng, 76, is installing to succeed him.

Mr. Hua took no active part in the service, and China's de facto head of state, Marshal Ye Jianying, who is also believed to be politically to the left of Mr. Deng, did not attend.

Marshal Ye, who is in his 80s, returned to Peking to pay his respects Tuesday as Miss Soong lay in state, but he was clearly in frail health and hardly able to stand.

The memorial service Wednesday took place in the main auditorium of the Great Hall, the seat of China's parliament, with a huge black-rimmed portrait of Miss Soong hanging above the rostrum.

A group of relatives from overseas also attended, although those living in Taiwan — including President Chiang Ching-kuo — stayed away after having ignored an invitation from the funeral committee to attend.

Miss Soong was cremated Tuesday night after almost a million people lined the streets to watch her cortege pass. Her ashes are to be taken to Shanghai for interment in the Soong family grave.

New Soviet High School Built by U.S. Businesses

By Caryle Murphy

Washington Post Service

SOWETO, South Africa — Brick by brick, a brand-new building is taking shape in the center of this smoky, sprawling black township near Johannesburg. It is Soweto's first commercial high school, funded and run by U.S. businessmen.

Long before the Reagan administration made "constructive engagement" its official policy toward South Africa, the 350 U.S. companies in the country, representing a total direct investment of \$2 billion, quietly adopted that policy in response to criticism in the United States of their presence here.

Rather than leave to protest South Africa's policy of apartheid, or racial separation, many U.S. companies have chosen to spend money on projects improving the social and economic conditions of the 150,000 South African employees, most of whom are black.

This strategy was endorsed by the Rockefeller Foundation's Policy Study Commission on South Africa, whose recommendations were released recently in Washington. They called on U.S. companies already operating here to "commit a generous proportion of their corporate resources" to improving the lives of black South Africans and to implement the so-called Sullivan principles.

Only 137 U.S. companies so far have signed the Sullivan principles, which lay out a code of labor practices for American firms operating in South Africa.

The principles were drawn up by the Rev. Leon Sullivan, a civil rights activist and member of the board of General Motors, in 1977 during a controversy on whether U.S. companies should divest themselves of their holdings in South Africa.

It is not a policy with which U.S. businessmen feel comfortable. While they manage to remain aloof to social-political tussles in most countries, in South Africa they find themselves on the side of Sullivan and the do-gooders, said Wayne Chesney, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce president.

The local U.S. Chamber of

Commerce was founded in November, 1977, partly to give U.S. business in South Africa a united voice against external pressures, and there are now 150 member companies. But in contrast to this organization's activities in the rest of the world, it spends little time in South Africa on the traditional activities of promoting trade and investment between the two countries.

Instead, it focuses on projects such as the PACE commercial high school — Project for the Advancement of Community Education. The \$4.5-million institution is "meant to be a highly visible sign of what American companies are doing here, individually," Mr. Chesney said.

Unlike other schools that individual U.S. companies have built in South Africa and then turned over to the Black Education Ministry to run, PACE will be run by a chamber-appointed board of governors on which the government will have one representative.

"We knew the black community would not support it in any way if it was seen to have government involvement," said Jim Leach, who heads the chamber's PACE project and has worked with a group of black educators and political leaders in planning the school.

When the chamber first approached the government in 1977 with the idea of a commercial high school, there was great resistance. "They saw us as a threat," said Mr. Leach, who was born in South Africa and works for Caterpillar. "We had a lot of difficulty in convincing the ministry to let us build it with no strings attached." Permission finally came two years later.

Eventually, the chamber wants to raise another \$2 million to complete the school's sports facilities. And it hopes to get scholarships for 100 black students, a princely sum for Soweto families.

Already it has 100 scholarships for the first class of 150 students who will enroll when the school opens in July. The school is even open to have 600 pupils in grades 8 to 12.

the IMF and the World Bank must be expanded and the power of OPEC should increase in the structures of both organizations.

Many of the specific recommendations offered by Mr. Heath paralleled the report of the Brandt Commission, of which he is a member. The commission published a study last year urging steps to close the economic gap between rich and poor countries.

Regan's Absence

Mr. Heath buttressed the Brandt Commission's arguments by citing the threat to the world economy of eventual defaults on \$23 billion by Poland and \$61 billion by Brazil. London bankers say the Polish debt is in the process of being rolled over. A large loan to Brazil by the IMF is a possibility. If Brazil were to default, Mr. Heath said, "the whole system is in peril."

President Reagan disappointed the conference by keeping U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan at home, presumably under the pressure of domestic economic affairs.

It was the second international conference in a row at which Mr. Regan was scheduled to appear but backed out at the last minute. Ten days ago the international Monetary Fund's interim committee meeting in Gabon.

He was supposed to make the concluding address here Friday, in what would have been his first outline abroad of U.S. economic policy. Although it is understood that President Reagan is fighting hard for his tax program at home, the bankers here — Americans no less than foreigners — took the Regan disappearance act as an inexplicable slight.

Helms Seeks Trade-Off on Africa Posts

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Sen. Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, says he has asked the Reagan administration to place a Boston researcher, Clifford A. Kirschoff Jr., 32, in charge of U.S. policy toward southern Africa in exchange for removing his hold on Senate confirmation of Chester A. Crocker as assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

The nomination of Mr. Crocker, which was approved 16-1 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has been blocked from Senate floor consideration for more than four weeks because of a Helms-led drive to shift the Reagan administration's policies closer to those of South Africa.

Unannounced Meeting

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate Republican leader, is taking the position that it is up to the White House to fight for Mr. Crocker, who has been acting as the administration's leading African-affairs official since Jan. 20 both in Washington — policy councils and on a two-week, 11-nation trip to that continent. At the White House, reporters are told that it is up to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to fight for Mr. Crocker.

Mr. Haig has taken no discernible action to push Mr. Crocker's nomination since an unannounced meeting with Sen. Helms in mid-May, when the senator handed over his recommendation that Mr. Kirschoff be given a top job dealing with policy on southern Africa, as well as several other recommendations for appointments in other State Department bureaus.

Further complicating Mr. Crocker's future and administration policy toward Africa is a series of leaks of confidential policy papers on South Africa drafted by Mr. Crocker. As a result of the leaks to The Washington Post and The New York Times, the leadership of the State Department's African bureau was reported by a high administration official to be "under review."

Mr. Kirschoff, who was a foreign-policy consultant in the Reagan campaign of 1980, is a successful campaign of former Gov. John B. Connally of Texas for the Republican presidential nomination last year, was described by a veteran of that campaign as "a far-right hard-liner, very articulate and activist." Mr. Kirschoff is a research associate of the Brookings Institution for Foreign Policy Analysis.

The institute's president, Robert L. Pfaltzgraff Jr., said Mr. Kirschoff had visited southern Africa on an eight-week research assignment a little more than a year ago and had participated in a lengthy study of the Cape of Good Hope naval route around the southern tip of Africa.

Choice Reported For Strike Force

Washington Post Service

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Big Three U.S. Automakers Post Sales Gains

DETROIT—The big three U.S. automakers sold 495,898 cars in May, an increase of 9.2 percent from the 472,216 cars sold during May 1980, according to company reports today.

Chrysler led again with sales of 58,791 cars for the month, an increase of 34 percent from 45,594 in the 1980 month. Ford announced sales of 122,343 cars, up 9.2 percent from 116,548, while General Motors sold 314,764 cars, compared with 310,074 a year ago, an increase of 5.6 percent.

Although Chrysler's May sales figures show substantial improvement from last year, May 1980 was the auto industry's worst month in the current recession and the No. 3 automaker went on to finish the year with a record \$1.71-billion loss.

Thomson-CSF Gets Brazilian Airport Work

PARIS—Thomson-CSF said Wednesday it won a series of orders worth more than a total of 1 billion French francs (\$178 million) to develop a number of Brazil's airports.

The bulk of the contracts cover air traffic control equipment for the two new airports of São Paulo-Guarulhos and Belo Horizonte. They also cover the modernization of São Paulo Congonhas airport and improvement of national air traffic control.

Brown Boveri Wins Contract From Libya

MANNHEIM, West Germany—Brown Boveri said Wednesday it received an order worth nearly 250 million Deutsche marks from Libya for extension of a power station.

The plant, located at Deirah, was built by the company. The extension involves delivery of two oil-fired units producing 130 megawatts of electricity. Work should be completed by the end of 1983, the company said.

Pan American Fires 7 Vice Presidents

NEW YORK—Pan American World Airways, suffering the severest losses in its history, has let go seven of its 42 vice presidents in a move to improve efficiency, company sources said. Three other vice-presidential slots were vacated by voluntary departures.

The dismissals were ordered Tuesday at a monthly board of directors meeting here and were expected to be followed in the next few days by other measures to improve the airline's chances of riding out its economic troubles.

In 1980, the airline sustained an operating loss of \$87.8 million, the largest ever for the company. The loss for the first quarter of this year was \$114.5 million, higher than any previous first-quarter figure.

Nissan Motors Recalls Datsun Trucks

TOKYO—Nissan Motor Co. said Wednesday it will recall 34,650 four-wheel-drive Datsun trucks, produced in the year ending last March, as a result of a defect in the front axle lubricating system.

All but about 5,000 of the trucks were exported to the United States, Canada and Australia, the company said.

Anglo-American Records 66% Profit Rise

JOHANNESBURG—Anglo-American, South Africa's biggest company, with vast assets in mining and industry, Wednesday reported a massive two-thirds increase in third-quarter profits for the year to March 31.

The profits, which topped 500 million rands (\$894 million) for the first time, reflected the fortunes of the group's mining companies, which last year produced 36 percent of South Africa's gold output, 27 percent of the gold output of the non-Communist world.

Anglo-American's mines also accounted for 35 percent of South Africa's coal output and 41 percent of its platinum production.

U.S., French Drug Firms in Venture

NEW YORK—American Home Products said Sanofi of France has agreed to form a joint venture company in the United States to market pharmaceutical products developed by Sanofi's research operations.

The joint venture will be owned 49 percent by American Home Products—owners of Wyeth Laboratories, Ayerst Laboratories and Ives Laboratories—and 51 percent by Sanofi. The latter company, with sales of \$1.1 billion, is the pharmaceutical and cosmetic subsidiary of Societe Nationale Elf energy corporation.

Unemployment Declines To 4.8% in W. Germany

NUREMBERG, West Germany—Unemployment eased slightly in West Germany in May but the outlook on the job market remains gloomy, the Federal Labor Office said Wednesday.

The number of jobless fell by about 36,800 to 1,109,679, or 4.8 percent of the work force, down from 4.9 percent in April. May was the fourth consecutive month of decline, but the jobless figure was nevertheless the highest for any May since 1954.

Finance Minister Hans Ehard said the unemployment benefits are aggravating the budget deficit.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment was 1.24 million in May, down from 1.16 million in April, the Labor Office said. The number of workers on reduced hours fell to 340,200 from 359,700.

In Bonn, the Economics Ministry said Wednesday that the seasonally adjusted industrial production index rose a provisional 0.9 percent in April after a revised 3.6 percent fall in March.

Increasing orders in manufacturing industry, seasonally adjusted in value, rose a provisional 7.2 percent in April after falling 3.2 percent in March. The orders index, base 1976, stood at a provisional 134 after a revised 125 in March and 129 in February. Adjusted for prices, the index rose 6.6 percent in volume in April after falling 2.8 percent in March.

Chinese Find Dinosaur

PEKING—Chinese prospectors have discovered a fossilized dinosaur of between 60 million and 100 million years old in the southern province of Henan, the New China News Agency reported Wednesday.

The dinosaur was found in a quarry near the village of Xingyuan, about 100 miles from Peking. It was a long-necked dinosaur, about 10 meters long and 3 meters high at the hip.

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Pound Falls Below \$2; DM Firmer

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON—The dollar gained sharply against the British pound Wednesday as sterling fell below \$2 in early New York trading for the first time since 1979.

The dollar weakened slightly against most other major currencies, dealers said.

The pound in New York was quoted at \$1.9960, compared with the opening \$2.0155.

Sterling closed in London at \$2.0165 after opening at \$2.0335 and following Tuesday's close of \$2.0375.

Traders said when the pound dropped to a low of \$2.0115 the Bank of England intervened to smooth the decline at levels last traded in early 1979.

The dollar was firmly underpinned by continued high interest rates in the United States. Dealers said weakness in sterling was prompted by reports of Mexico's \$4 cut in crude oil prices.

After reports that Mexico planned to cut its oil prices, there was speculation that the British National Oil Co. also would be forced to cut oil prices.

Heavy European selling of sterling Wednesday also was the product of an increasing market conviction that the pound has been overvalued against other European currencies, other foreign exchange dealers said.

Sterling sales have been particularly notable from Switzerland, they said, adding that the pound's fall was further accelerated by stop-loss selling.

The dollar closed at 2.3595 Deutsche marks after Tuesday's 2.3700, and it closed at 2.0900 Swiss francs against the previous close of 2.1005.

In Paris, concern about the forthcoming French elections slightly depressed the franc and the dollar traded at 5.6037 French francs, up from 5.6025.

The dollar also improved in Tokyo, closing at 224.40 yen, up from 223.20.

Gold prices on major markets were mixed. In London, the price of gold fell \$2 an ounce to close at \$474.

Schmidt Labels High U.S. Rates Dangerous

BONN—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Wednesday that high U.S. interest rates could plunge the world into a depression.

In one of his sternest statements on the issue Mr. Schmidt told the Bundestag that although the United States could afford interest rates of 20 percent for a time, Western Europe could not follow suit without a major increase in unemployment.

"Even in the most favorable case, this very high interest rate level will lead to a considerable delay in world economic recovery," he said.

"In the least favorable case, it can lead to worldwide depression."

Mr. Schmidt, speaking during a four-day parliamentary debate on the 1981 federal budget, said he would appeal for closer coordination and cooperation between major Western countries at the seven-nation economic summit in Ottawa at the end of next month.

The warning was the latest in a series by Mr. Schmidt, who had told President Reagan during a visit to Washington of his deep concern at the impact on Europe of tight U.S. monetary policy.

Swiss See Inflation Staying Above 6%

LAUSANNE, Switzerland—Swiss inflation is likely to remain over 6 percent for the rest of this year, Swiss National Bank President Fritz Leutwyler said Wednesday.

But he said the national bank does not intend to tighten monetary policy. The annual increase of the consumer price index is expected to have risen more than 6 percent in May from 5.6 percent in April, he said. Present levels are the highest since 1975.

Political Tug-of-War

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British Aerospace Rises Phoenix-Like

By Elizabeth Bailey
New York Times Service

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Europe's Stubborn Recession

By Laura Wallace
AP Wire Service

LONDON—Western Europe's recession, which was supposed to be over by midyear, shows no signs of making an early exit and even the most optimistic analysts say that recovery will not occur until late this year.

The slump has proved unexpectedly severe and long-lasting for a number of reasons. The basic cause was inflation: At a time when budget deficits would ordinarily have been allowed to grow to stimulate the economy, governments chose to fight inflation with tough monetary and fiscal policies that drove up interest rates, discouraged investment and limited public spending.

High interest rates in the United States reinforced the upward pressure on European rates.

Investors sold European currencies and bought dollars to purchase high-yield U.S. securities.

Interest Rate Pressure

That tended to depress the European currencies and strengthen the dollar. And because prices in foreign trade reflect the value of the buyer's currency in relation to the dollar, it also meant that Europe had to pay more for its imports, notably oil and raw materials.

So European nations raised their own interest rates to slow the drain, but that also slowed their economies. As demand fell, many companies, especially in Britain, sold their stocks and reduced production. Moreover, inflation proved stubborn. "The squeeze on consumers was somewhat worse than expected," said Gwyn Davis, an

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

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Europe's Recession Proves Unexpectedly Stubborn

(Continued from Page 7)

economist at the London stock-brokerage of Phillips & Drew.

When the recovery finally does come, it may take a seismograph to detect the initial movements. "It won't be a strong takeoff," said Niels Thygesen, an economics professor at the University of Copenhagen and an adviser to the Danish central bank. The pulse and the timing of the recovery will vary

from country to country. He said France looks most likely to lead the way. Britain, West Germany and possibly Italy may be next.

European bankers and economists predict that the inflation-adjusted growth in output of goods and services in 12 Western European countries—Norway, Denmark, Finland and the EEC excluding Greece—will at best reach "a percent this year and that the 12 economies could even show a slight overall decline. This would follow 1980's estimated growth of only about 1.5 percent. Next year, the analysts say not to count on growth of more than 2 to 3 percent, more likely the former.

European Gold Markets

June 3, 1981

Location	Price	Change
London	374.00	+1.00
Zurich	373.50	+1.00
Frankfurt	373.50	+1.00

Official opening and afternoon trading for London and Zurich. Prices are in Swiss francs per ounce of 35.473 grams.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Month	Aug.	Nov.	Open for
900	12.00-12.10	25.00-25.10	Aug. 2
910	12.00-12.10	25.00-25.10	Aug. 2
920	12.00-12.10	25.00-25.10	Aug. 2
930	12.00-12.10	25.00-25.10	Aug. 2
940	12.00-12.10	25.00-25.10	Aug. 2

Values White Weld S.A.
1, Quai de Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31.02.31 - Telex 28.905

European Options Exchange

June 3, 1981

Option	Price	Change
Call 400	12.00	+1.00
Call 450	12.00	+1.00
Call 500	12.00	+1.00
Call 550	12.00	+1.00
Call 600	12.00	+1.00

Option	Price	Change
Call 650	12.00	+1.00
Call 700	12.00	+1.00
Call 750	12.00	+1.00
Call 800	12.00	+1.00
Call 850	12.00	+1.00

But even that bit of prognosticating is heavily hedged. J. Paul Horne, the senior European economist at Smith Barney, Harris, Upham & Partners, forecast an upturn in the final quarter of 1981—assuming that U.S. interest rates come down in the second half, permitting the European countries to lower theirs. He said, "The recovery would be postponed until early next year."

Other factors that could delay or even abort a recovery include a surrender to protectionism, another oil-price shock, or the economic and trade dislocations that would inevitably follow a Soviet invasion of Poland.

Questions raised by France's election of a Socialist President, pledged to big public spending and nationalization of major industries, further cloud the economic outlook for Western Europe. "Substantial unrest and disorganization in French economic life" are likely, said Hans Mast, the chief economist at Swiss Credit Bank in Zurich. Mr. Horne said the Socialist victory "will contribute to the general sense of pessimism" for the business community throughout Western Europe.

The European economic outlook is grim enough already. Governments' efforts to come to grips with inflation after the 1979-80 oil shocks have essentially failed. Although inflation has moderated, it is still high and workers remain worried about it. "The unwillingness of the labor force to accept cuts in income, even temporarily, especially in Britain, is at the root of the inflation problem, according to Christopher Johnson, an economic adviser at Lloyds Bank.

Block Says EEC Noncommittal On Vegetable Oil

THE HAGUE — U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block said Wednesday he had received no unqualified assurances from any of the five European farm ministers he had met that U.S. exports of vegetable oil and derivatives to the EEC would continue unimpeded.

He said he had received EEC support in principle for his policy to promote U.S. farm exports and protect existing markets.

He said he had received general support, particularly from West Germany and Britain, but was talking on unqualified pledges back to U.S. farmers that certain U.S. farm exports would stay unimpeded.

Visiting the Netherlands on the last leg of a 10-day European trip, he said the tour had been useful in outlining the Reagan administration's agricultural policy to the EEC, its biggest export market.

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	1,230	1,230
Profits	112.1	77.3

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 3

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Change

Toronto Stocks

17252 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17253 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17254 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17255 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17256 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17257 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17258 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17259 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17260 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17261 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17262 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17263 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17264 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17265 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17266 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17267 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17268 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17269 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17270 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17271 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17272 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17273 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17274 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17275 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17276 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17277 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17278 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17279 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17280 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17281 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17282 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17283 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17284 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17285 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17286 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17287 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17288 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17289 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17290 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17291 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17292 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17293 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17294 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17295 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17296 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17297 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17298 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17299 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17300 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17301 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17302 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17303 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17304 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17305 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17306 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17307 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17308 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17309 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17310 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17311 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17312 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17313 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17314 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17315 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17316 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17317 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17318 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17319 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17320 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17321 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17322 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17323 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17324 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17325 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17326 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17327 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17328 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17329 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17330 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17331 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17332 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17333 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17334 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17335 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17336 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17337 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17338 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17339 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17340 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17341 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17342 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17343 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17344 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17345 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17346 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17347 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17348 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17349 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17350 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17351 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17352 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17353 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17354 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17355 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17356 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17357 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17358 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17359 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17360 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17361 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17362 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17363 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17364 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17365 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17366 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17367 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17368 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17369 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17370 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17371 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17372 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17373 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17374 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17375 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17376 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17377 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17378 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17379 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17380 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17381 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17382 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17383 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17384 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17385 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17386 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
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17390 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
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17392 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17393 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17394 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17395 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17396 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17397 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17398 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17399 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17400 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17401 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17402 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17403 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17404 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17405 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17406 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17407 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17408 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17409 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17410 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17411 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17412 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17413 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17414 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17415 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17416 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17417 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17418 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17419 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17420 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17421 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
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17423 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17424 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17425 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17426 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17427 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17428 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17429 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17430 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17431 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17432 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17433 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17434 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17435 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17436 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17437 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17438 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17439 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17440 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17441 Alcan	256 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	1/2	+
17442 Alcan	256 1/2	255			

Montreal Stocks

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Change

3590 SouthIn	537	527 1/2	57 1/2	16	
2650 Shincor A	52 1/2	50 1/2	54 1/2 + 1/2		
2540 Strep R	5 1/2	5 1/2	5		
6120 Sulphur B	33 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2 + 1/2		
1080 Sunco	9 1/2	23 1/2	25 1/2 + 1/2		
1447 Teco	A	32 1/2	31 1/4	21 1/4 + 1/4	
7246 Teco	Cor	B	52 1/2	19 1/2	
200 Televis	B	39	9	19 1/2	

				Close	Previous
				462.50	398.75
				N.A.	3,345.12

				Montreal	Stock Exchange	Industrial Index
				Toronto		

Recently leads the chemical industry in growth and profitability.

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrial Index
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Canadian Indexes

business has itself shown out- is now developing and re- A challenging opportunity is being nted applicants to the position of		Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Swedish Krona	French Franc
	1M.	17.5/16-17.7/16	12.5/16-12.7/16	9.4-9.4	12-12.4	23-25
	2M.	17.11/16-17.13/16	12.9/16-12.11/16	9.4-9.4	12.3/16-12.5/16	22.5-23.4
	3M.	17.11/16-17.13/16	12.4-12.4	9.15/16-9.1/16	12.7/16-12.9/16	21-22.4
	6M.	17-17.4	12-12.3	10.1/16-9.1/16	12.11/16-12.13/16	19-19.4
	1Y.	16.4-16.4	12-12.13	9.1/16-9.1/16	12.13/16-12.15/16	17-18.4

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Rate	Value	Change
Rate	Value	Change
Rate	Value	Change
Rate	Value	Change
Rate	Value	Change

European Stock Markets

Market	Value	Change
Market	Value	Change
Market	Value	Change
Market	Value	Change
Market	Value	Change

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

CESSNA INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

IS LOOKING FOR A

MANAGER

Aircraft Financing

to assist dealer and retail aircraft purchasers with their financing requirements.

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L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE (FAO)

recherche

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(Secrétaire de rédaction) pour le bureau francophone de la section presse de son siège à Rome. Les candidats doivent être francophones avec une excellente connaissance de l'anglais. La préférence ira à une candidate ayant cinq ans d'expérience au service d'une agence de presse ou d'un quotidien. La connaissance de l'italien ou de l'espagnol serait un avantage supplémentaire.

Traitement et indemnités intéressants, correspondant aux responsabilités du poste ainsi qu'à l'étendue de la formation et de l'expérience du candidat.

Envoyer curriculum vitae détaillé citant "VA 150-GH-III" à: FAO, Central Recruitment, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italie.

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Duties will include regular contacts with the international and Swiss media on all questions of Community interest. Contributions to the newsletter published by the Office.

Candidates must be University graduates (or have equivalent professional experience) in economics with journalistic experience, of CATT, UNCTAD, etc., Nationals of a member country of the European Community. Of English mother tongue, and have good French. Preferably less than 35.

Attractive salary and conditions according to qualifications.

Please apply before 15 June to
Mr. René ANDRÉ, Head of the Press Office,
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French, 45, Paris based, 20 years extensive international experience in Area and International Director in Beirut, Singapore, Tokyo, New York, Paris in fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals, consumer products top companies. Active in establishing new operations, general management. M.A.A. Degree in Law, fluent in English, Spanish and Arabic to be improved. Seeks new international top assignment with U.S. Japanese or European co. Prepared to travel.

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- **International Sales Executive**, 47, bilingual, wide experience with export and foreign prospecting in multinationals, former with high level negotiations in the Gulf, Africa, Latin America. Knowledgeable in organization of trade fairs and commercial follow-up. Seeks position in foreign company willing to establish above countries or firm willing to establish themselves in France. *Ref. 150 PARIS CADRES 1/1/1.*
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French, 45, Paris based, 20 years extensive international experience in Area and International Director in Beirut, Singapore, Tokyo, New York, Paris in fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals, consumer products top companies. Active in establishing new operations, general management. M.A.A. Degree in Law, fluent in English, Spanish and Arabic to be improved. Seeks new international top assignment with U.S. Japanese or European co. Prepared to travel.

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CONTROLER

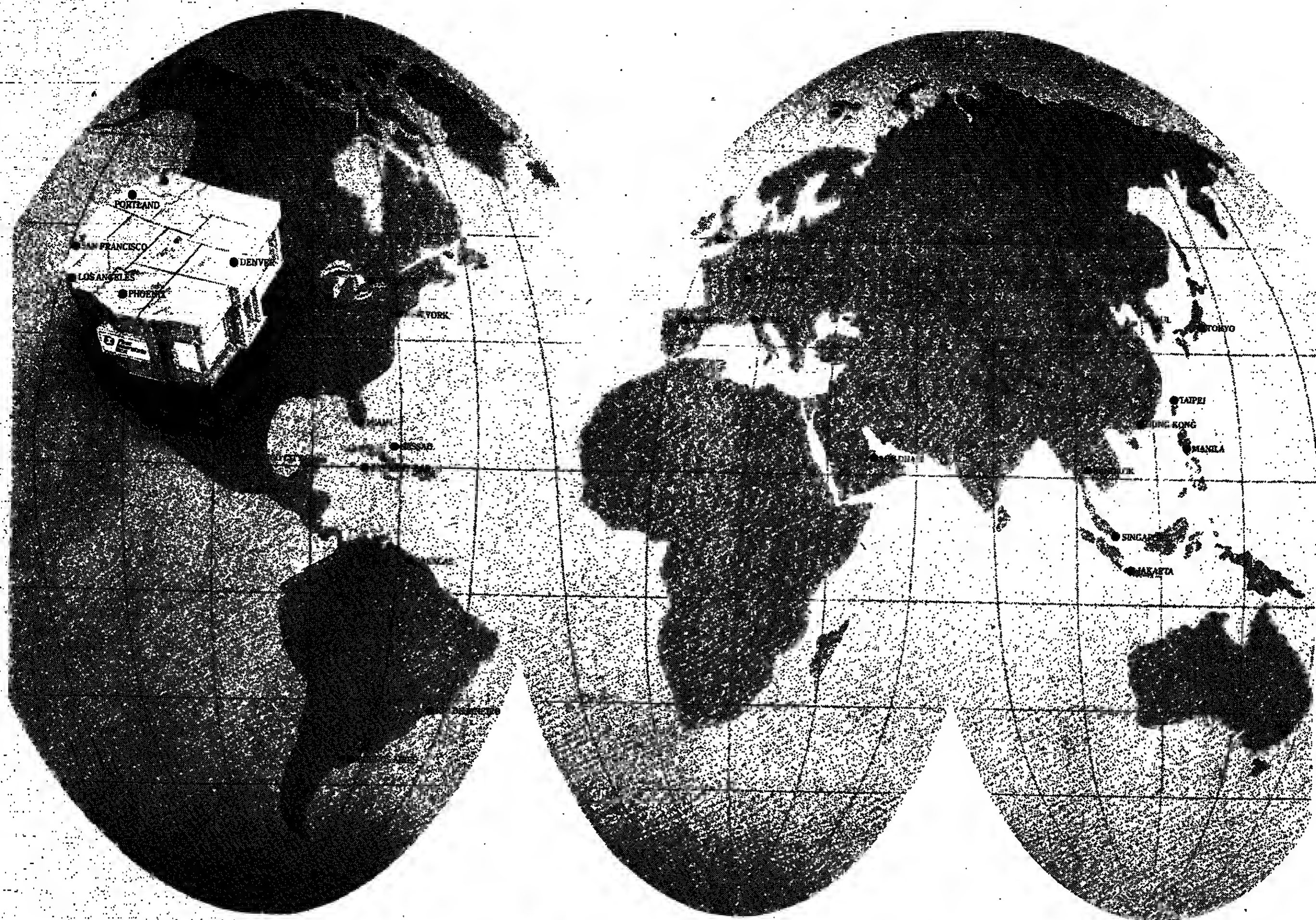
35, Italian, bilingual English-Italian, fluent French and Spanish. Five years as manager with big sight cash firm and seven years financial and non-financial international experience with multinationals. Willing to relocate and travel extensively.

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As of June 1, the 21 member banks of Western Bancorporation became a network of banks serving people through nearly 900 offices in the American West.

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Now, one phone call to the nearest First Interstate office listed below will put you in touch with the First Interstate Bank network, the first and only banking system that can serve you throughout the American West.

We invite you to make that call.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

**FOR A
MAXIMUM
RETURN
ON
TIME
INVESTED.**

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

[illegible]

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES									
Open High Low Settle Chgs.					High Low Close Chgs.				
OATS (No. 2 minimum dollars per bushel)					Orange Juice (No. 1000 lbs. cases per year)				
May 2.11 2.12 2.10 2.10 1/2	Jul 141.90 142.50 142.50 141.90				Jul 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				
Jun 2.11 2.12 2.10 2.10 1/2	Aug 141.90 142.50 142.50 141.90				Aug 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				
Jul 2.11 2.12 2.10 2.10 1/2	Sep 141.90 142.50 142.50 141.90				Sep 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				
Aug 2.11 2.12 2.10 2.10 1/2	Oct 141.90 142.50 142.50 141.90				Oct 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				
Prev. sales 150,000	Nov 141.90 142.50 142.50 141.90				Nov 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				
Prev. day's open Int. 1.807	Dec 141.90 142.50 142.50 141.90				Dec 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				
CATTLE (No. 1000 lbs. carcasses)					COTTON 2				
Jul 62.50 62.50 62.50 62.50	Jul 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				Jul 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				
Aug 62.50 62.50 62.50 62.50	Aug 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				Aug 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				
Sep 62.50 62.50 62.50 62.50	Sep 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				Sep 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				
Oct 62.50 62.50 62.50 62.50	Oct 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				Oct 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				
Nov 62.50 62.50 62.50 62.50	Nov 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				Nov 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				
Dec 62.50 62.50 62.50 62.50	Dec 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				Dec 82.50 82.50 82.50 82.50				
Prev. sales 13,000	Prev. sales 1,000				Prev. sales 1,000				
Prev. day's open Int. 48.007, Int. 527	Prev. day's open Int. 11.457, Int. 17				Prev. day's open Int. 26.854, Int. 1.076				
FEEDS (No. 1000 lbs. carcasses)					COPPER				
Jul 62.50 62.50 62.50 62.50	Jul 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50				Jul 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50				
Aug 62.50 62.50 62.50 62.50	Aug 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50				Aug 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50				
Sep 62.50 62.50 62.50 62.50	Sep 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50				Sep 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50				
Oct 62.50 62.50 62.50 62.50	Oct 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50				Oct 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50				
Nov 62.50 62.50 62.50 62.50	Nov 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50				Nov 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50				
Dec 62.50 62.50 62.50 62.50	Dec 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50				Dec 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50				
Prev. sales 11,250	Prev. sales 1,000				Prev. sales 1,000				
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(Silver in ounce per metric ounce)					Aug 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50				
June 3, 1981					Sep 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50				
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NEW YORK FUTURES				
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Schmidt Attacks Steel Subsidies

Rumors

BRUSSELS — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany has appealed to the leaders of the nine other EEC countries for a swift end to steel subsidies, diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

An EEC meeting of industry ministers in Luxembourg Thursday is to review EEC Commission proposals for rules barring all aid by the end of 1985. West German sources said Bonn would press for the cutoff date to be the end of 1984 and for a general tightening of the Commission's proposals.

West Germany has made veiled warnings in the past that it might seek permission from the Commission to impose import levies on the

Connors Defeated, Navratilova Upset In French Tennis

By Nick Stout

PARIS—An umpire overruled a line call at a critical moment Wednesday in the French Open tennis tournament, and the played point sent Jimmy Connors into a tailspin from which he could not recover.

Connors was eliminated from the tournament by Jose-Luis Clerc, 4-6, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5, 6-0. He won only eight points in the seven straight games he lost after the controversial call in the quarterfinal match.

Point Replayed

Connors was ahead, two sets to one, but trailing, 5-6, in the fourth set with the score at 30-30 when Clerc returned a ball that landed on or near the baseline. The linesman called the ball out, but the umpire in the chair at the net immediately ordered the point replayed, saying the ball had fallen in bounds.

Infuriated, Connors made characteristic gestures of displeasure at the umpire before hitting a shot to go behind, 30-40. He then lost the set on a winner by Clerc, and did not win another game.

The match lasted four hours and 26 minutes, not counting a 40-minute break for rain, and at times was as sloppy as the soaked red clay it was played on.

Off and On

During the first four sets both players seemed to turn themselves on and off. Each seemed to have streaks in which he volleyed effectively and returned well-placed passing shots. Yet each made a plethora of mistakes. At the end, Clerc was making the right shots while Connors was sending balls into the net.

Connors' postmatch comments were short, flippant and hardly enlightening. In reference to the disputed call, he said of the umpire: "Four or five years ago I probably would have jerked him out of the chair." He called the incident "a good lesson" for him, adding, "usually I can forget about it and go on playing."

By defeating the American for the third time without losing, Clerc extended his winning streak to 16 matches. Just before entering the French Open he had won tournaments in Florence and Rome.

Clerc, a 22-year-old Argentine, will play his next match against either John McEnroe of the United States or Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia.

States or Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia.

Lendl was leading McEnroe, 6-4, 6-4, 2-3, when their match was suspended Wednesday night. Both players were eliminated in the third round here last year, Lendl losing to Brian Gottfried of the United States and McEnroe to Paul McNamee of Australia.

In women's play, Martina Navratilova was upset by Silvia Hanika, 6-2, 6-4. Hanika, a 21-year-old West German, dominated from the outset. She was leading, 4-1, in the first set Tuesday night when the two left-handers were forced to yield to the elements and suspend the remainder of their contest until Wednesday.

Hanika brought a 15-0 lead with her into the sixth game, but Navratilova promptly scored straight four points, the last of which was given to her on a double fault, and it seemed as if she had decided overnight to demonstrate why she was seeded second.

"I started out all right," Navratilova recounted, "but then she returned my serves and was on top, 5-2."

Visionary

At that stage, with the score at 30-30, Navratilova conceded to her rival a point that had been ruled in her favor. After watching Hanika's return land perfectly in the corner, she immediately overruled the linesman, apparently persuaded that he had had an optical illusion.

Hanika won the resulting set point and commanded the match the rest of the way.

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	10	8	.556	10 1/2
Cleveland	9	9	.500	4 1/2
Chicago	8	10	.444	10 1/2
Detroit	7	11	.389	11 1/2
Kansas City	6	12	.333	12 1/2
Los Angeles	5	13	.278	13 1/2
Minnesota	4	14	.222	14 1/2
New York	3	15	.167	15 1/2
Seattle	2	16	.111	16 1/2
Tampa Bay	1	17	.056	17 1/2
Washington	0	18	.000	18 1/2



Jimmy Connors

Quarterfinal victim.

"I tried to keep her on the baseline with my topspin, and then I tried to come in to the net, and I think it worked," said Hanika, understanding the effectiveness of her game, especially her volleying. Later, she acknowledged having spent a great deal of time this year perfecting the volley.

Hanika was amazingly accurate with her returns, showing a sureness of the lines as if she had drawn them herself.

"She must have hit six corners," Navratilova exclaimed. "They were impossible shots to get to. She topped the ball out of the ball, and there I was, way behind the baseline, trying to return it."

Navratilova was philosophical about her defeat, saying it was good preparation for the Wimbledon tournament later this month. "Place your bets on me now," she advised, "when the odds are good."

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	10	8	.556	10 1/2
Boston	9	9	.500	4 1/2
California	8	10	.444	10 1/2
Cincinnati	7	11	.389	11 1/2
Columbus	6	12	.333	12 1/2
Montreal	5	13	.278	13 1/2
New York	4	14	.222	14 1/2
Philadelphia	3	15	.167	15 1/2
Pittsburgh	2	16	.111	16 1/2
San Diego	1	17	.056	17 1/2
St. Louis	0	18	.000	18 1/2

Pirate Power Bombards Cubs, 16-3

From Agency Dispatches

PITTSBURGH—Steve Nicosia drove in a career-high four runs and Dave Parker, Bill Madlock and Mike Easler each had three RBIs to lead a 19-hit offense that gave the Pirates a 16-3 victory over Chicago here Tuesday night.

Parker, who went 4-for-5, doubled home two runs to help the winners to a 3-0 first-inning lead off Bill Caudill (1-5). The Cubs scored all their runs in the fifth on a two-run double by Steve Dillard and sacrifice fly by Bill Buckner.

While six Cub pitchers were taking a pounding, Eddie Solomon (4-3) earned the victory with a six-hitter. It was the 34th defeat in 44 games for the Cubs, whose .227 winning percentage is the worst in the major leagues.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

In Philadelphia, Pete Rose had two triples and a single and drove in three runs as the Phillies downed New York, 9-7. The three hits raised Rose's career total to 3,621, nine behind Stan Musial's all-time National League record.

Expos 8, Cardinals 1

In St. Louis, Tim Lincecum's bases-loaded triple capped a six-run third as Montreal beat the Cardinals, 8-1. On "Rob" Burns' fourth hit, St. Louis' Bob Shirley (4-2) and reliever Mark Littell gave up four walks in the third, the Expos scoring all their runs after two outs.

Astros 2, Padres 1

In San Diego, Craig Reynolds lined a two-out, run-scoring triple to cap a two-run ninth and give Houston a 2-1 victory over the Padres. Chris Welsh (2-4) was working on a 1-0, one-hit shutout going in to the ninth when he gave up a leadoff infield single to Luis Pujols. Pinch-runner Rafael Landestoy took second on Joe Pittman's sacrifice, then another out, Terry Puhl hit a run-scoring single to right, tying the game. Puhl then stole second and scored with the game-winning run Reynolds' triple into the right-field corner.

Braves 3, Dodgers 1

In Los Angeles, pinch-hitter Bill Naborodny doubled home Bruce Benedict with the tie-breaking run in the 10th and Jerry Royster doubled in Bob Porter, running for Naborodny, enabling Atlanta to beat the Dodgers, 3-1.

Giants 15, Reds 7

In San Francisco, Jerry Martin capped a nine-run fourth-inning rally with his third career grand slam home run and Joe Morgan drove in three runs with a homer and a bases-loaded walk in leading the Giants to a 15-7 pounding of Cincinnati.

A's 6, White Sox 2

In Chicago, Shontay Babin's two-run triple capped a five-run first as

Steve McCarty and Oakland beat the White Sox, 6-2. McCarty (6-4) pitched his seventh complete game and the 32d by the Oakland staff in 52 games.

Red Sox 4, Indians 0

In Cleveland, Dwight Evans hit his 13th homer and doubled in a run to support Dennis Ekersley's four-hitter as Boston defeated the Indians, 4-0. Ekersley (5-4) struck out three and walked three in posting his second shutout and fifth complete game of 1981. He retired 19 of the last 21 batters he faced.

Only two Indians reached second base: Toby Harrah walked and stole second in the second and Rick Manning doubled in the third. Neither advanced.

Angels 3, Blue Jays 0

In Toronto, Dave Frost, whose last major league victory had been over the Blue Jays exactly a year before, stopped Toronto on four

hits for 6½ innings as California registered its second straight shutout, 3-0. Frost (1-0), coming back from elbow surgery of last September, defeated Luis Leal (3-6)—the loser in Frost's victory of June 2, 1980.

Rangers 5, Twins 3

In Bloomington, Minn., Al Oliver and Buddy Bell each singled in a run after two were out in the eighth as Texas downed the Twins, 5-3.

Mariners 4, Royals 3

In Kansas City, Mo., Jim Anderson hit a double and two singles, scored one run and drove in two to lead Seattle to a 4-3 victory over the Royals. Anderson, the No. 9 hitter in the Mariner lineup, had been batting .183.

Brewers 5, Tigers 2

In Detroit, Gorman Thomas drove in four runs on two home

runs (giving him a league-leading 14 homers for the season) and Mike Caldwell and Rolfe Fingers pitched a five-hitter to boost Milwaukee to a 5-2 victory over the Tigers. The game saw a bench-clearing melee in the third inning after Detroit reliever George Capuzzello's first pitch beamed Ben Oglive. The Brewer outfielder charged the mound and was ejected after wrestling with the pitcher. Capuzzello, cut near his left ear, was relieved by Aurelio Lopez, who retired 16 straight before Cecil Cooper singled in the eighth.

Yankees 5, Orioles 3

In New York, Dave Revering hit a two-run homer with one out in the 11th to give the Yankees a 5-3 decision over Baltimore. Rick Cerone left the inning with a bloop single off Sammy Stewart (2-2). Craig Nettles sacrificed Cerone to second and Revering followed with a homer to right.

Billy Martin, Umpire-Baiter: The Classic Mold Is Still Intact

By Shirley Povich

WASHINGTON—Billy Martin dashed from the Oakland dugout in a temper Friday night in Toronto. He was irate at the calls of plate umpire Terry Cooney and went belly to belly with Cooney. Soon he bumped him, hard.

He was called for charging, which baseball equates with felonious assault. For the record, Martin also kicked and threw dirt all over the ump's blue suit, front and back, and scuffed more dirt over the plate—all the while screaming and ranting.

That part was sandbox behavior. It was his previous hostility that fetched Martin a \$1,000 fine and a one-week suspension from American League president Lee MacPhail, who made his judgment after viewing the films.

Did the punishment fit the crime? No.

"Take That..."

MacPhail, in effect, said to Martin, "Take that, and that," applying a second slap on the wrist and telling every other manager in the league: It's OK, boys, to rough up an umpire occasionally—the fine will be only a measly \$1,000 and a few days off.

The guaranteed safety of umpires from physical abuse from the players is a foundation of the game, necessary because there are bullies in some of those baseball uniforms. Fans being what they are, the American psyche does not offer protection for the ump. It must come from the top—from league presidents.

MacPhail's penalty for Martin can be measured against the emphatic action taken by National

League President Warren Giles in 1941 against Brooklyn pitcher Johnny Allen, who roughed up umpire George Barr. Allen drew a \$5,000 fine and a 30-day suspension in an era when the better players were making \$10,000 a year, not a million. On that basis, MacPhail could have rapped \$200,000-a-year man Martin with a \$20,000 fine, not the thousand that comes out of his small-change purse.

Martin is appealing the fine, mostly to save face. He should pay it eagerly, and say grace.

Nuisance, Delay

He violated two of baseball's most explicit commandments: "Thou Shalt Not Make Physical Contact With an Umpire" and "Thou Shalt Not Go on the Field to Dispute a Ball or Strike Call." The warning not to go on-field to dispute a call at the plate is the decree of Cal Hubbard who, as the American League's supervisor of umpires, wrote it into the rules in the early 1960s.

Joe Cronin, the retired A.L. president, said yesterday, "Al showed us how all those visits by the managers from the dugouts were not only a nuisance, but were delaying the games, making them too long. Hubbard was right, because I used to be one of those kind of managers myself."

"But I wasn't the worst offender," Jimmy Dykes was, Dykes was about the bench screaming about balls and strikes dozens of times a game. I only squawked on third strikes. Paul Richards would slow up a game badly by that leisurely saunter to the plate to complain about a call, all the while giving his relief man time to warm up.

A count of Weaver's 79 ejections probably would show he picks his spots. He takes the heat off himself by almost always getting thrown out of losing games.

Ossie Bluge, manager of the old Washington Senators, was thrown out only once, in Boston. Asked if he had cussed out ump Ed Rommel, Bluge said, "I didn't cuss him. All I told Rommel was: 'What Bucky Harris called you last week goes for me, too.'"

Ump Barks Back

On one occasion, it was an ump who got slapped down by a league president. That was the late Bill McGowan, who was fined and suspended for eight days by American League President Will Harridge "for using obscene language toward the press box."

At the time the finest of all umpires, McGowan also was famous for his language. Remember Joe Cronin: "I'm at bat in Washington when the fans are on McGowan something fierce and he is muttering, 'All right, you government clerk SOB. Wait until I call the next one.'"

The next day in Boston, when I'm at bat again, he's telling those fans, 'All right, you Boston Catholic SOB, wait 'til you hear my next call.'"

It was McGowan who once told a base runner who argued violently that he was safe at first: "If you don't think you're out," said McGowan, "read the morning paper."

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'Fat Man' Campo Girds for His Shot at Triple Crown

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK—A few yards from the 155-year-old white pine in Belmont, Park's paddock, John Campo gives last-minute riding instructions to Jerry Velasquez.

"Ride him the way you know how," the trainer tells the jockey, lighting a \$1.50 Santa Clara cigar. "Take your time. Don't rush him."

The message, involving a claimer named Fictional Chief, is the same as the ones Campo gave Velasquez for Pleasant Colony before that colt won the Kentucky Derby and Preakness. Trainer Campo will give the same message Saturday, when he saddles Pleasant Colony for the Belmont Stakes and a bid for the Triple Crown.

Critics keep mentioning the claimer's past, but it is his future that appears to be catching up with John P. Campo. Win or lose Saturday, Campo will still be only 5 feet 7 inches tall. He will still weigh 250 pounds because, as he puts it, "I ain't never gonna get skinny." He will still be 43 years old but telling people he feels like 60.

And to his detractors, he will still be unpolished, ungrammatical and uncouth. But if Pleasant Colony can win the Belmont, his brash but talented trainer will become only the 11th man to have saddled a Triple Crown winner. And Campo may no longer be regarded as unacceptable by some of the talent-rich society stables that have ignored him for years.

Resides, I'm Nuts

"Horses," Campo mused. "You get looked in the eye, you have to keep working. The difference is, I enjoy it." He called the cigar between the thumb and fingers of his left hand. "You have to do it for yourself, challenge yourself as an individual. Besides, I'm nuts."

There are those who suspect that if Campo were not the trainer of Pleasant Colony, no more than four or five rivals would oppose the colt in the Belmont. Such are the jealousies in racing, particularly when the man with the big horse is considered by many to be too loud, too arrogant.

Transactions

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
League—Elected Larry Winkler chairman of the board of governors. American Basketball Association—Elected George Gervin chairman of the board of governors. American Football League—Elected Tom Donaghy chairman of the board of governors.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
Cincinnati—Signed Gary Fraser, quarterback.
Pittsburgh—Signed Ricky Martin, wide receiver. Frank Wilson, running back. James Harrison, fullback. Mike Moseley, safety. and Rick Truitt, quarterback.
Seattle—Announced that Edwin Bailey, safety, and Ron Johnson, wide receiver, have agreed to a series of contracts.
SOCCER
North American Soccer League
Los Angeles—Traded Luis Perdomo, striker, to Tampa Bay for Steve Wester, a defender.

Campo's critics feel his lack of diplomatic readiness is a low point, a few minutes after Pleasant Colony won the Derby. Jim McKay of ABC asked the trainer on national television for an appraisal of how and why it had happened. Trainers more adept at double-talk would have praised the horse, the jockey and the owner—while noting that it was an honor just to compete in the Derby. Not Campo.

"He won because I'm a good horse trainer, pal," said he. "And don't ever forget it."

What critics found especially grating was that Campo did not get Pleasant Colony until seven weeks before the Derby, when the colt was transferred from Buckland Farm's other New York-based division, trained by O'Donnell (Odie) Lee.

Campo's admirers argue that he brought out a championship quality in Pleasant Colony that Lee hadn't been able to find. Other racers feel he was just being honest when he trumpeted before the Wood Memorial that his tiger would not only win that race but also take the Derby.

Past Company

"He's the best prophet outside the Bible I've heard in years," says Pat Lynch, a retired New York

Racing Association executive. "I don't know what they're mad about."

Being vocal has always been natural for Campo, who grew up poor in New York City and worked his way up the racing ladder from a \$75-a-week job as a stablehand after dropping out of high school to come out on the racetrack. He was let go from one of his earliest track jobs by a prominent trainer who heard him yelling in the shed row and told the stable foreman, "Get rid of that loudmouth." Says Campo today of that trainer: "Do you think he made a mistake?"

Some trainers get to their barns in fancy suits at 9 a.m. Not Campo. It was 6 o'clock on a recent morning when his Mercedes-Benz pulled up in the stable area at Barn 48, where he trains a 40-horse public stable for 10 different owners. He was in beige corduroy slacks and a blue windbreaker over a yellow shirt.

Campo strode through the shed row, looking first into the stall where Pleasant Colony was standing and then into the others, giving instructions for each horse. "Every horse I train is a part of me," he said. "I don't do nothing else. No golf, no bowling, no hobbies. I don't even go on vacations."

At Pleasant Colony's workout,

Campo drove his car into the parking lot leading the one-mile training track, racing back and forth across the barren asphalt surface as 30-year-old exercise girl Muffie Manger sent the colt through his tune-up.

It was 10:30 a.m. before the first phase of Campo's 12-hour work day was finished and he retreated to his bungalow office next to Barn 48. At the mention of his parents, he uncharacteristically let his guard down.

"I don't get along with them," he said in a flat, subdued tone that suggested both resentment and regret. "I hardly ever see them."

That does not appear in the biographical press clips, which note that Campo, the oldest son of Italian immigrants, was born on Manhattan's 14th Street and that his father, a sewing-machine operator, moved the family, when John was a young teen-ager, to Ozone Park in Queens, across the street from the old Aqueduct race track. It was there that Campo, a Roy Rogers fan, eventually saved \$160 to buy a palomino the same color as Tiger, so he could play cowboy at the Sunset Riding Academy in Howard Beach.

Defining the real Campo, as opposed to the celebrity the news media has dubbed "The Fat Man," has not been easy, said Jack Klugman: "He's by Damon Runyon out of a Don Rickles mare."

He is particularly defensive when he talks about his accomplishments during 13 years as a trainer, a career that began after a nine-year apprenticeship with Eddie Naylor, trainer for the Phlipps family. It was Naylor who persuaded Campo to take a 14-week Dale Carnegie course to acquire polish.

Campo worked four years for Naylor as a groom and five years as

Pro Boxing Ban

Near for Norway

OSLO—Professional boxing will be banned in Norway before the Storting (parliament) starts its summer recess June 15. Late Tuesday, the Odelling (lower house) voted 54-24 in favor of the reform, voting in the Lagting (upper house) is considered a formality.

After the ban is imposed, those staging or taking part in pro boxing matches, or even in training or exhibition matches, can be punished by prison terms of up to three months.

The Nordic Council and the majority supporting the Norway ban feel that pro boxing lacks the strict physical and medical safety rules practiced in Nordic amateur boxing. The council called for a ban of pro boxing in Nordic countries in 1969. Sweden was the first to comply with the request.

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